



THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

THIS IS INTERFERENCE

Congress Will Relieve Destitute Americans in Cuba.

MANY HEARD PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BAILEY OF TEXAS MADE A BAD BREAK.

Senate Promptly Passed the Bill Appropriating \$50,000, but Upon Objection by Bailey, Consideration in the House Was Deferred.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 17.—The President's Cuban message attracted a large crowd to the Capitol today. The Senate galleries and corridors were packed with people early in the day. It was known that the message referred only to the relief of American citizens in Cuba and the expected happened. When the Morgan resolution was called up Democrats appeared to believe that the message would prove to be a casus belli, and that it would be followed by an immediate declaration of war when the message was read in the Senate. Consequently there was no demonstration. It fell like a wet blanket on the "insurgent" Senators, and their resentment and disappointments found expression in the consideration of the Morgan belligerence resolution. The tone of the message was indicated in these dispatches Saturday night. It read as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens on the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts. The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns where they are without work or money. The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are altogether powerless to help our citizens. The latest report of Consul General Lee estimates that 600 to 800 Americans are without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end I recommend that Congress make an appropriation of not less than \$50,000 to be immediately available for use under the direction of the Secretary of State. It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who desire to return to the United States and are without means to do so.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, May 17, 1897."

After its reading, Senator Quay called up the Gallinger resolution appropriating \$50,000 as a relief fund. It was passed unanimously and without discussion. But in the House, Bailey, the boy leader of the divided Democrats, struck it a fatal blow. It was offered by Hitt, of Illinois, but could only be considered by unanimous consent. Bailey objected unless his own resolution recognizing Cuban belligerence was embraced in the Hitt resolution. Consequently the matter goes over until Thursday or until the committee on Rules reports a resolution for its consideration. In the meantime this little piece of demagoguery may cost hundreds of lives. Bailey has committed a blunder hardly less than a crime, and people of all parties do not blame their words in denouncing his course.

The McKinley administration has done its whole duty in dealing with the Cuban situation. Under the last administration American citizens were thrown into prison without charges and confined in dungeons without trial. No attention was paid to the protest of our consul general and his patriotic course was not indorsed by the Cleve-

land administration. Our people were permitted to rot in chains while the American flag was looked upon as the emblem of cowardice and dishonor. The first thing the Republican administration did was to rescue Americans in prison and compel the Spanish Government to grant an immediate trial to the accused. A large number of innocent men confined for political reasons have been set free and are now enjoying their liberty. The firm note of Secretary Sherman on this subject was the first note of warning to the Spanish Government. Now the administration has taken action that will result in giving relief to starving Americans in a foreign land, this destitution and starvation being due to the illegal and barbarous conduct of the Government in control. This is intervention, but it is not the demagogical intervention which means a war. Spain protested against this measure at first and then yielded. She will continue to protest and back down as further demands are made until the United States has worked out this problem to its own satisfaction. Humanity and protection to American citizenship inspired today's message, and this patriotic spirit will continue to direct the administration in this matter. J. B. H.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Special to The Tribune.
Washington, May 17.—The President sent to the Senate today the resignation of Frank A. Vanderlip, of Illinois, to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

Water Famine Feared.
Special to The Tribune.
Candia, May 17.—The insurgents have cut all the conduits above town and this city is now without a water supply. Unless the damage can be repaired at once it will result in much sickness and disease. A water famine is feared.

MANY NOTED NEGRO THIEVES

ARRESTED BY THE SHERIFF AND HIS DEPUTIES

Goods Worth Thousands of Dollars Recovered in a Knoxville "Fence."

Special to The Tribune.
Knoxville, Tenn., May 17.—Saturday night Sheriff Jesse Groner, with a posse of armed deputies, made the most important raid ever known in the criminal annals of Tennessee. They made seven arrests, Alf Easley and his wife being the principals, charged with receiving and secreting stolen goods. The others were hired thieves and housebreakers of the Easleys. It developed today that negroes have been employing their vocation for nearly fifteen years, and how they have kept it such a secret is a mystery. Easley has a brother in Cincinnati, who, it seems, runs a second-hand store. Easley and his wife owned a three-story brick building in the eastern portion of the city, where they ran a second-hand store and lodging house combined. The officers have recovered \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of goods and today fourteen people have identified jewelry amounting to \$1,000. In a safe the negro had nearly \$10,000 in cash. He also owns \$8,000 in stock in a building and loan association. More than 100 negroes were found in a show case, and as many watches. Easley in all his transactions has always hired expert thieves, and when one was captured he would never be induced to give the show away.

The officer who unearthed the den and caused the arrest has worked for months on the case, and only succeeded by catching one of the thieves, whom he threatened to have lynched on the charge of rape. The negro then told everything. All the parties are in jail, and it will require a heavy bond to release either of them.

An effort is being made to get a trial before the present session of the Criminal Court, and to have a negro jury try the thieves.

A BIG LEGACY

For the Catholic University at Baltimore.
Special to The Tribune.
Baltimore, May 17.—It is reported here that the Catholic University has received a legacy of \$150,000 from the estate of M. O'Brien, of New Orleans. The money will be used to endow three chairs, to be selected by the authorities of the university.

Will Convene in Nashville.
Special to The Tribune.
Nashville, Tenn., May 17.—The thirteenth annual convention of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics will be held in this city May 19, 20 and 21 at the St. Andrew Hotel. Carroll D. Wright, of Washington, D. C., will preside. Gov. Robt. L. Taylor will deliver an address of welcome and President Wright will respond.

CAPTURED A WILD NEGRO.

Farmers Make an Interesting Catch.
Brewton, Ala., May 17.—A wild negro, about sixty years old, a horrible object, was captured ten miles north of Brewton yesterday by some farmers. Brewton was matted solidly to his head with crude turpentine, making his head look twice its normal size. The headlock was two inches thick. He wore a remarkable pair of short pantaloons, consisting of seven pairs of old pants, placed one inside of the other, and quilted together with leather strings. They had evidently been worn years of service, and were no other garment than the wonderful pantaloons. He ran when he saw the hunters, but they overtook him.

PEARSON BACK AGAIN

Recommends Candidates for Postmaster in Ninth District.

EVERY IMPORTANT OFFICE INCLUDED

RECOMMENDATIONS ENDORSED BY SENATOR PRITCHARD.

The President Sees a Smooth North Carolina Sheriff—Cheatham Receives His Commission—Harry Skinner's Condition Critical.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Representative Pearson returned yesterday, being detained at home by indisposition; however, he has not been idle. To-day he announced the following recommendations in the Ninth Congressional District: C. B. Moore, janitor of the public buildings at Asheville, who will appoint an assistant. The present incumbent was appointed by ex-Postmaster Kerr immediately preceding his retirement from the Asheville postoffice. It is understood that a colored man will receive the appointment. John E. Crymer is recommended for postmaster at Waynesville; Geo. W. Reed at Biltmore; Mrs. Morris's reappointment at Hendersonville; Wm. M. Moore, Burnsville; John H. Rector, Marshall; H. H. Garrett, Franklin, Geo. W. Matney, Highlands; I. K. Buckner, Democrat; Mrs. Dora Rogers, Sandy Mush; M. L. Mullett, Swannanoa; and Geo. N. Johnston, Hayesville. This list covers the principal postoffices in the Ninth District, and the joint recommendation of Senator Pritchard and Mr. Pearson is equivalent to appointment. Waynesville, Biltmore and Hendersonville are presidential offices.

V. C. Wallace was appointed postmaster to-day, at Rusk, Surry county, vice J. E. Burch, resigned. The convention over Newton (Catawba county) postoffice was settled to-day by Senator Pritchard recommending J. E. Caldwell for postmaster.

Among the early callers at the White House to-day was Sheriff Hoskins, of Guilford county, and Ben. Sharp, of Greensboro, accompanied by ex-Representative Settle. The President afterwards said that the sheriff of Guilford is "the smoothest citizen" that has visited the White House since March 4. The sheriff received a cordial reception.

Recorder Cheatham returned from North Carolina this morning, received his commission this afternoon, and tomorrow he will be inducted into the office of Recorder of Deeds.

Representative Skinner is still in a critical condition. Only very slight improvement is reported to-day. Mrs. Skinner and the baby are doing finely. J. B. H.

DETECTIVES

Who Killed Father and Son Acquitted.

Special to The Tribune.
Williamson, W. Va., May 17.—The jury in the Bevin murder trial have returned a verdict of not guilty. It will be remembered that Bevin is one of the detectives who, while trying to arrest Anderson Mount last November, killed both him and his father. This practically ends one of the most important cases ever tried in this section of the State, as the other cases for this killing will be nolle.

At Gray, in this county, last September John Roberts was killed by Wm. Estep. Shortly afterward Estep was found dead with a bullet hole through his brain. John Dingess, a relative of Roberts, was arrested for the killing and is now being tried. From the circumstances surrounding the case the trial is a very important one.

Vigorously Protesting.

Special to The Tribune.
St. Petersburg, May 17.—The newspapers of this city protest vigorously against the excessive and unacceptable conditions which Turkey demands as the price of peace. They declare if Turkey insists upon them, Europe will be obliged to abandon mediation. The Noyevremas says that in the event of Turkey's insistence upon the terms she presented, the powers will have to take practical measures to preserve Greece from pretensions threatening her national existence.

THE MILITARY FIGHT

Now on at Washington—A Big Struggle in Sight.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY TO SETTLE

CASE OF CAPT. ROMEYN LOOKS HOPEFUL TO HIS FRIENDS.

O'Brien's Friends Clamoring for Romeyn's Dismissal—The Verdict is Positively Dismissal—Mrs. Romeyn in Washington.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—The scene of action of the now famous Romeyn and O'Brien court-martial case is now in Washington, and exciting developments are expected daily. The fight from now on is to be made with the President, since it is an assured fact that the verdict is against Captain Romeyn and the sentence is dismissal. Friends of Captain Romeyn and Lieutenant O'Brien are hard at work. O'Brien's friends will bring pressure to bear on President McKinley to keep his hands off the sentence and let the verdict of the court stand. Friends of Captain Romeyn will be equally active in their efforts to have the President commute the sentence to a mere reprimand, thus allowing the elderly officer to retire while still in the army. The two factions in the case are gathering all the strength possible for the fight in Washington. Mrs. Romeyn arrived in Washington last night from the Southern vestibule. She is looking after her husband's interests and is calling on his friends and getting them to concentrate their endeavors in behalf of Captain Romeyn.

There are a number of the captain's relatives and comrades already at work with the President and members of Congress. The Grand Army of the Republic Post has taken up the standard of Captain Romeyn and will fight for him as he did with them in the late war.

Gen. A. W. Greely, a name known to the country over, the Arctic explorer and retired army officer, is related to Captain Romeyn and will do all in his power to see that he shall not suffer punishment from his country at this late day in his military career.

On the O'Brien side of the fight they are people who are as influential as those who are fighting for Captain Romeyn. Captain Kendall, of the Sixth cavalry, stationed at Fort Meyer, just outside Washington, is Mrs. O'Brien's father. He is outraged over the charges against his daughter, and will make strenuous efforts to have President McKinley issue an order promulgating the court-martial sentence and denying clemency.

Beside Captain Kendall there are many other well-known government officials and people prominent in Washington life who will aid in presenting to the President many reasons why he should not interfere with the court's sentence.

Thus it will be seen just how the matter stands. The issue will be presented squarely to Mr. McKinley and upon him will rest the fate of Captain Romeyn.

There is but one opinion among army officers as to the verdict. They all agree that it can be nothing short of dismissal from the service. They say that General Merritt could, under no circumstances, send a light sentence to Washington for approval and the idea that he has done so is simply absurd. Strong points in favor of Captain Romeyn are that both President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger are enthusiastic Grand Army of the Republic men and friends of Captain Romeyn. It is not believed that they will allow him to be expelled from the service, but instead will recommend his immediate retirement, not waiting even until the first of June, if the case can finally be disposed of by that time.

Of course nobody outside the office of the Judge Advocate General has seen the papers, but it is known that the verdict sustained the charge made. That charge was that the captain had been guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a soldier, and the sentence of dismissal follows as a matter of course. The punishment is fixed by law.

The recommendation of clemency is made by the members of the court as individuals. The court cannot make such recommendation as an official act. A majority of the members of the court do make such recommendations, and to night an officer high in the army, a man who knows, made the prediction that the extreme penalty would never be visited upon Captain Romeyn.

While nobody is authorized to say what the President will do, and while he alone has the power to modify the sentence, it is a fact that the strongest army influences will be enlisted in Captain Romeyn's behalf.

One is the captain's long and honorable service; another is the extenuating circumstances surrounding the acts which led to the court-martial; a third is the fact that in General Merritt's orders dismissing the O'Brien and Bamford charges. In these orders Captain Romeyn's "physical condition" is mentioned.

His friends here say that his old wounds and his long and hard service have combined to break down his nervous system, to make him irascible, and have resulted in his losing his temper many times. His nervous system, they say, is badly shattered. All these facts and the further fact that he has been eligible for retirement ever since 1882 will be presented to the President at the proper time. How long it will be before a decision

is reached it is impossible to say. The papers will remain in the office of the Judge Advocate General for several days.

Then they go to the Secretary of War and, as a matter of form, will be with him several days. It may be a week or ten days before they reach the President.

Until then nothing official as to the final disposition of the case can be known.

WITH THE SAME PISTOL

Father and Son End Their Existence.

Special to The Tribune.
Kansas City, May 17.—H. E. Hazen, 21 years old, committed suicide here in a room over a saloon, where he was drinking and carousing with another youth and two women. The young man took his life with the same revolver with which his father, W. E. Hazen, a special examiner in the service of the Federal department of justice, killed himself at Carson City, Nev., about three years ago.

AN IMMENSE DISTILLERY.

Blockaders Who Laugh at the Revenue Officers.

Special to The Tribune.
Woodstock, Ga., May 17.—There is a blockade distillery in Cherokee county that made 195 gallons of whiskey last week and has 7,000 gallons of beer now on hand to distill. It is said to be the biggest thing of the kind in North Georgia, and yet it is so secluded and the work is done so quietly that the officers have no knowledge of it.

MRS. ADOLPH LUETGART'S

Mysterious Disappearance—Investigation Goes to Show Foul Means.

Special to The Tribune.
Chicago, May 17.—The police investigation which was held today strengthens the suspicion that the disappearance of Mrs. Adolph L. Luetgart was due to foul means. She was reported missing at 10 o'clock Sunday night, and it was said she had committed suicide on account of domestic troubles. The police obtained information from Luetgart's hostler which led them to search the packing house, where the manufacture of sausage is carried on. In the furnace of the packing house were found several human bones and corset steel. The hostler was arrested.

AND NOW SPEAKER REED

IS REPORTED TO STAND IN THE WAY OF PASSAGE

The Resolution of the Senate Appropriating \$50,000 for the Benefit of American Destitutes in Cuba.

Washington, May 17.—Radical friends of the Cuban insurgents here state that out of the developments of the relation of starving and suffering American citizens in Cuba, President McKinley's administration will be forced to resort to interference.

The Senate Finance committee favors aggressive action, but it is said that Speaker Reed will permit no such legislation to pass the House.

THE NASHVILLE CENTENNIAL.

Thursday Will be Wilmington Day.

Special to The Tribune.
Nashville, Tenn., May 17.—The program for the week is full of special features. To-day in the Woman's Building the Woman's Musical Congress began sessions, lasting three days, and many noted musicians are in attendance. Tuesday is set apart for the United Order of the Golden Cross, the Supreme Commandery with delegates from twenty-five States; Wednesday is Tennessee bankers' day; Thursday is Wilmington (N. C.) day, and Saturday the International Order of King's Daughters will hold a convocation in the Woman's Building. Wednesday in the Woman's Building there will be held a college day convocation in which many colleges devoted to the education of women will be represented by graduates, who will speak.

The railway exhibits are being added to daily, the latest addition being the Peabody locomotive with tender and three coaches, which have been loaned the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway by the New York Central. This exhibit is highly appreciated and is eagerly sought for. About 20,000 attended yesterday and at night.

INDIANS WANT PEACE.

Eight Hundred Warriors and Veterans in Line.

Special to The Tribune.
Guaymas, Mexico, May 17.—With all the pomp and circumstance of war, 800 Indian warriors, veterans of twelve years' strife with Mexico, marched in the little town of Ortiz to-day to make peace. A treaty of peace, the main points of which were agreed upon some time ago by Juan Maldonado, Chief Tezcatlan's civilized name, and Colonel Peinado, of the Mexican army, was ratified with much ceremony, and peace was declared.

The cessation of hostilities is hailed with joy by every one in this vicinity, and especially by a syndicate of New York capitalists who are constructing with Indian labor an immense canal in the Dio Yaqui Valley to irrigate a million-acre concession secured from the Mexican government.

The Big Telescope Completed.

Special to The Tribune.
Cambridge, Mass., May 17.—The mammoth \$60,000 telescope lens, which was presented to the University of Chicago by Mr. Charles Yerkes, the street car magnate, has just been completed after five years of work. It was forwarded to Chicago tonight.

Severe Storm.

Charlotte, N. C., May 17.—A severe wind and rain storm swept over this city this afternoon and did considerable damage to fences and trees. No one has been reported hurt.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

To the Front—He Cares for American Citizens in Cuba.

RECOMMENDS AN APPROPRIATION

FOR THEIR RELIEF AND CONGRESS PROMPTLY MAKES THE APPROPRIATION.

It Looks Like Foreshadowing Cuban Independence—The American People Will Approve the Action.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following message:

"To the Congress of the United States: Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens on the island are in a state of destitution and are suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts. In the central and eastern parts the agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money. The local authorities in the several towns however kindly disposed they may be, are unable to relieve the needs of the common people altogether and are powerless to help our citizens. The latest reports of Consul General Lee estimates that from six to eight hundred American citizens are without means of support. I have assured him that provisions will be made immediately to relieve them. To that end I recommend that Congress make an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to be immediately available for use under the direction of the Secretary of State. It is desirable that part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, be also used for transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Immediately after the reading of the President's message recommending an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the relief of American citizens in Cuba, the Senate committee on foreign relations presented a resolution enacting the President's recommendation. It was taken up at once, and after a brief speech by Senator Gallinger, who said this government ought to recognize the belligerence of Cuba, the resolution was passed without opposition.

A COLLISION OF TRAINS.

An Excursion Train With 300 Passengers Derailed.

Special to The Tribune.
Birmingham, Ala., May 17.—A collision took place Saturday afternoon at Hull station, sixty-six miles below here, on the Alabama Great Southern road, between an excursion train with 300 passengers aboard coming to Birmingham, and the New Orleans fast-line train.

Orders were given the trains to meet at Hull's, the excursion train to take the siding. There was a difference in watches of the engineers and the regular train came a little ahead of time, with the above result.

The engineer and fireman of the regular train jumped from the engine after putting on all brakes. The engine of the excursion train was damaged and the baggage car broken. The excursionists were all shaken up, but no one was killed.

Hilliard McAlpin, George Davis and Albert Harris, all negroes, from Meridian, were more or less hurt. The main engine was blocked until an engine could be sent for the excursion train. An official investigation will be made.

Powerful Armstrong Guns.

Special to The Tribune.
Salonica, May 17.—Eight powerful Armstrong guns arrived today for the batteries at Karraburun.

No More Volunteers Need Apply.

Special to The Tribune.
Athens, May 17.—The Greek Government has issued a proclamation announcing that they do not desire further volunteers. The proclamation declares that there are too many men in Athens already to find employment.

Dasha's Army Advancing.

Special to The Tribune.
Athens, May 17.—Edhem Pasha is advancing upon Domoko with an army of 40,000 men. The decisive battle of the Greco-Turkish war, it is expected, will be fought at Domoko.

THE CREDIT FONCIER

A Gigantic Financial Scheme Soon TO BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

CHARTER READY—RELIEF PROMISED SOUTHERN FARMERS.

Morgan, Havemeyer and Other Capitalists Want to Get in—President McKinley Said to Be Favorable to It.

New York, May 17.—There has been presented in this city the greatest financial institution of the world. It is, in short, the establishment of a credit company, under Federal supervision, on the plan of the Credit Foncier of France, but with greater powers.

John D. Dos Passos has the charter in his possession, and says it will be submitted to Congress within two weeks. He claims that it has received the approval of the administration and others in Congress.

News of the undertaking came from Washington yesterday, but most of the Republican leaders denied that they had been consulted with reference to it. The company, as planned, is to have a capital of one hundred millions, with the privilege of doing a business of two billions.

Among the New York financiers mentioned in connection with the project are J. Edward Simmons, George F. Williams, A. B. Hepburn, C. N. Jordan, J. Pierpont Morgan and Henry O. Havemeyer.

Details of the \$2,000,000,000 Project.

Congress will be asked within two weeks to grant a charter to a financial institution which expects to exceed in comprehensiveness and importance the famous Credit Foncier of France.

Its prime purpose is to lend money to the farmers, especially of the west and south, at a rate almost half that which they are now paying.

The system upon which the institution is to be managed is similar to that upon which the Credit Foncier is managed, but improvements on that system are planned, based upon the principles of the best known and most successful of the national building and loan associations.

In addition, the charter will authorize the company to do a general trust and banking business within well defined limits, the object of this branch of the business being to give farmers short loans on crops and the more imperishable farm products.

An Enormous Institution.

As projected it would be the greatest financial institution in the world. Its capital would be \$100,000,000. It may, under the charter, as drawn, do a mortgage and loan business of twenty times that, or two billions of dollars.

The saving in interest charges to the borrowing portion of the country is put at \$100,000,000 a year. All those who listened to the arguments advanced in the recent campaign will comprehend what that means.

There are behind this institution twenty or thirty of the best known and most powerful capitalists and financiers of America. They have unfolded their plans to President McKinley and Secretary of the Treasury, Gage, and say they have their endorsement.

Indeed, they say the way for the granting of the charter has been paved already, and that leaders of all parties in Congress are committed to it.

The most important immediate effect of the chartering and operation of this new institution is expected to be the waning of the power of Wall street. The money changers of the street who for many years have laughed at the warning fingers of the Almighty as symbolized in Old Trinity will find it their doom.

Some of the most prominent figures of the street are clamoring to get into the company.

Dos Passos Has the Charter.

John D. Dos Passos, the lawyer, who perhaps more than any other is familiar with banking and the ways of Wall street, has the charter for the credit institution in his broad street office. He refused yesterday to give the names of any of the persons associated with him. He declared, indeed, that he did not want any New York bankers in the institution. He wants, he declares, the mechanics, the artisans, the laborers—the people—to become shareholders. He says the common people will subscribe for the \$100,000,000 of stock twice over. They will leave the savings banks, he says, because this stock will pay them better.

"But," said Mr. Dos Passos yesterday, "if the people do not come up and subscribe for the amount, as I confidently expect them to do, then there is a syndicate ready to take the balance."

But he would not say who are in the syndicate. It is known, however, that ten men stand ready today to take \$100,000,000 of the stock. Part of the information which Mr. Dos Passos did not feel at liberty to give has been supplied to The Press from Washington. Some details of the movement leaked out in Washington yesterday, which serve to prove the assertion that the feeling at Washington among the leaders of all parties has been soured.

The information at Washington is that among the men in the syndicate are James B. Forgan, first vice-president of the First National bank of Chicago, who, since Lyman J. Gage has been Secretary of the Treasury, has been the head of that bank; J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National bank of New York; George G. Williams, president of the Chemical National bank; A. Barton Hepburn, who was Controller of the Treasury under Harrison, and who is president of the Third National bank; Abner McKimley, brother of President McKinley; Edmund N. Jordan and Maurice L. Muhleman, Assistant and Deputy Assistant United States Treasurers respectively at New York, and possibly Frederick D. Tappan, president of the Gallatin National bank.

Morgan and Havemeyer Want to Get In.

It is also said in Washington that J. Pierpont Morgan, who is now in Europe, and Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, have been making earnest efforts to become members of the syndicate.

Mr. Dos Passos refused to affirm or deny that the men mentioned at Washington as members of the syndicate are members, but he denied most stren-

uously that either Mr. Morgan or Mr. Havemeyer was a member.

"This is the greatest effort of my life," said Mr. Dos Passos yesterday. "I have been three months drawing this charter. I have with me here a gentleman who was connected with the Credit Foncier of France, and he has been almost invaluable to me in furnishing ideas and statistics. We have familiarized ourselves not only with the Credit Foncier of France, but with the institution of the same name in Austria, and the institution of the same character in Germany which has been running successfully for a hundred years."

"I shall have the charter introduced in Congress in ten days or two weeks, and I can say to you that it will go through. President McKinley—well, it will go through."

Says the President is Favorable.

"The President has been approached on the subject."

"I did not say that, but he is favorable. He cannot help but be favorable. No statesman who knows what we propose doing can help but be favorable."

"Has Secretary Gage expressed himself?"

"I have not seen him, but he cannot help but be in favor of it."

"Who will introduce the bill?"

"I think it would be a good thing if we could get Reed to introduce it, don't you?"

"Then Speaker Reed has been sounded?"

"I did not say that. All I say is that the bill chartering this institution will go through."

"How about the Senate? Senator Hanna, for instance?"

"I do not know. It is a measure, as it is understood. It is a measure to relieve the people. The Populists, the Democrats, silver and gold, the Republic but be in favor of it."

"We have enough money in this country. The only trouble is it has not been distributed properly. We purpose giving the farmers of the south and west just as good and just as cheap credit facilities as the merchant of New York enjoys."

Education for the Public.

The gentlemen interested have begun a campaign of education. Last month two articles by Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant Treasurer in New York, appeared in the Sunday issue of the New York newspaper. The purpose of the article was to show that the rates in the farming sections, especially in the west and south, are too high, while the banking facilities are too meagre.

In the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of yesterday there was an article covering four pages from the pen of John R. Dos Passos. That article, or the substantial parts of it, Mr. Dos Passos said last night, will be published this morning in the Chicago Record, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and the Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock, Ark. Similar articles are to be published in Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Houston, Tex.; New Orleans, San Francisco and elsewhere. This is the education of the public.

In his articles Mr. Dos Passos shows how much easier it is for the holder of railway securities, for instance, to borrow money than it is for the holder of a good farm. Then he says, "You wish known at your postoffice, and in that way you would reach the agent. To him you would make your application for a loan. It is an iron-clad condition, embodied in the charter, that loans on real estate and in segregated and distributing one loan among many investors, as is followed in loans upon railroad property, and it can be obtained by the establishment of a company in the nature of a loan and mortgage company—a charter for which I already have drawn, and which it is proposed to call the Loan and Mortgage Company of the United States."

Like France's Credit Foncier.

Mr. Muhleman, in his article, published April 18, wrote:

"A mortgage institution planned upon the lines of that of France could readily be incorporated under the laws of several of the States, or under those provided by Congress for the government of the District of Columbia. But, in order to give, by means of such an institution, the greatest possible benefit to the agricultural communities throughout the Union, it should have a Federal charter, specially granted by Congress."

"To this end not less than twenty-five or more than one hundred men of high standing, of different political creeds, and in whom the mass of the people would naturally repose the fullest confidence, should be associated as incorporators and as an advisory board for the period of, say, five years."

"The corporation should be organized with a capital of not less than \$1,000,000, to be increased from time to time (not to exceed \$100,000,000) provided that the relation which bears to the aggregate liabilities shall at no time be less than one in twenty (or 5 per cent.)."

"Authority should be given to adopt the English plan of issuing 'landlords' shares' (bonds) to persons desiring to borrow, thus in effect loaning the credit of the institution upon approved pledges of real estate; to arrange for a market for such bonds; to provide for the repayment of the loans by the borrowers by means of regular definite installment payments; to establish branches or agencies in each State or Territory—in short, to exercise the powers, general or special, accorded to the French institution, with the additional features demonstrated to have been beneficial in the development of the most successful building-loan associations in the United States."

"It might further be practicable to permit it to make advances, for shorter terms, upon crops, under special restrictions."

Three Months' Charter Work.

It is on the lines marked out by Mr. Muhleman that the charter of the United and Mortgage Company of the United States is drawn. As Mr. Dos Passos has been at work three months on the charter it might be that Mr. Muhleman's suggestions were derived from Mr. Dos Passos's draft rather than from Mr. Dos Passos's suggestions.

No such institution as this could succeed without the absolute confidence of the people. That confidence is to be obtained, first, from an intimate association with the national government itself, and second, from an enormous capital—\$100,000,000—every dollar of which should be traced through monthly official reports by every person in the United States.

The association with the national government is to be so intimate as to make it almost a part of the government. The government is not to be asked to subscribe all the capital coming from the people, the purpose now being that no one person can have more than \$1,000 in shares. On the contrary, the company is to hold itself to the government at all times to advance to the government any sum up to \$25,000,000 at the current rates of interest.

But the government is to supervise the operations of the company. The President of the United States is to appoint a supervisor in general. The Senate is to be placed in the post office in New York and opened under the rule of "first come first served." Lists may be placed also in the national banks.

Mr. Dos Passos says the \$100,000,000 of stock will be subscribed twice over. The subscriptions first he says, will be accepted until the \$100,000,000 is subscribed. A list will be kept of the subscribers who come late, and they will have the first opportunities when it comes to the sale of bonds.

Of the \$100,000,000 thus raised \$25,000,000 is to be invested immediately in United States securities, so as to be available should the government call for the advance of \$25,000,000 which the company binds itself to make.

A portion of the remaining \$75,000,000 will be invested in securities of good standing, such as municipal and railroad bonds, which are readily negotiable. All of the \$75,000,000 will be so invested as to be earning money, except such portion as is needed for actual working capital.

To Benefit the Farmers.

The directors chosen, the officers elected and the \$100,000,000 so disposed of, the company is ready to undertake the work for which it was created. The first and most important work is the lending of money to the farmers, especially to those in the south and west, who are groaning under interest rates of from 6 to 15 per cent.

A vast and necessary work to reach the farmers. This machine, it is the intention, shall follow the lines of the machinery of the government of the United States. The central office of the loan and mortgage company will be in Washington, though branches have been secured in New York for the preliminary organization work. Then there will be a branch office at the capital of every State. Subordinate to the State branch will be a branch office in every seat of every county, and the county office will have its agents in every township. The agents of the townships are to have their offices in the postoffices.

This seems like a vast and complicated machine, but it is said to be the same as that used successfully by the similar institutions of Europe.

Now, suppose you were a farmer, say in South Dakota, and wished to borrow money. You would make your wishes known at your postoffice, and in that way you would reach the agent. To him you would make your application for a loan. It is an iron-clad condition, embodied in the charter, that loans on real estate and in segregated and distributing one loan among many investors, as is followed in loans upon railroad property, and it can be obtained by the establishment of a company in the nature of a loan and mortgage company—a charter for which I already have drawn, and which it is proposed to call the Loan and Mortgage Company of the United States."

Moonskinners Operate in the Most Novel Still House Ever Found.

Atlanta, Constitution.

Underground stills are found occasionally, but in all the varied experiences of the revenue officers stationed here they have never found one so equal the subterranean booze factory that was discovered in the city of Atlanta.

The still house was certainly the most novel find ever made by the revenue men. Never in the history of the revenue service has there been seen anything so complete in every detail, and not in the experience of the oldest in the service has there been found a still so neatly and successfully hidden from human sight.

The officers searched over the ground for two days before it was located. It was found in a cave which was dug out in the side of a large and steep hill, and the house was built inside the excavation. The moonshiners had first dug out a cave fifteen by eighteen feet square, and had then neatly constructed a house of hewn logs up to the level of the ground. They then covered the house with thick plank and heaped the earth that had been removed back on the planks, completely covering the building and making it appear as if it were a mound and young plants and bushes were planted.

The interior of the still house was reached by way of a stairway, cut down through the earth from a point above the house. The stairway was made of brush piled over a trap door that was first covered with a layer of dirt. One interesting feature of the still was the chimney, which permitted the smoke to escape from the cave. This was as pretty a piece of work as was ever seen. The flue consisted of a perfectly bored hole in the ground about six inches in diameter. The hole extended from the surface to the top of the cave. It was entered by a common stovepipe, which conducted the smoke from the furnace to the hole, several feet above. At the surface of the ground there was a neat arrangement for both concealing the opening and for dissipating the smoke. Trash and brush were piled all over the chimney in such a manner that when the smoke arose it was scattered all through the brush and emerged into the air in such a thin volume as not to be noticed.

The still was supplied with water by a system that was a great example of mechanical and mining engineering in itself. It was located about seventy-five yards above a little branch, flowed serenely along the valley, and crossed the two hills. The still was at an elevation at least a hundred feet above the branch, but notwithstanding that fact, the moonshiners managed to raise the water to the height of the still. This feat was accomplished by the stillhouse and by means of pipes and troughs ran the water down along the side of the hill into the still.

Once the moonshiners got the water into the still another problem presented itself. That was to get the water out of the still after it had been used. The fertile brain of the moonshiners soon devised a plan. Starting from the interior of the still a tunnel was dug out toward the branch.

This tunnel was about seventy yards long and ended in the branch. Plank troughs were then placed along the tunnel and the water was allowed to escape into the branch.

The still had been in operation perhaps two years when the officers discovered the cave. Last week the officers received an anonymous letter and Deputy Marshal Scott went down to look for the still. He failed to find the still on the first visit, but day before yesterday when he went down with Deputy Marshal Mann he was more successful.

The officers walked all over the premises and several times passed directly over the house. They went up to the pond, which was called a fish pond, but which was no fish in it. The revenue men knew that the water was dammed up for the purpose of supplying water for the underground distillery, but they could not find the tunnel with the pipes that led from the pond to the still, several yards further down the branch.

Officers Mann suddenly discovered among the underbrush and fallen trees a lot of cedar brush. For ten minutes he worked assiduously, raking aside the leaves with his hands and tearing away the dirt. After a half hour's work the trap door was discovered.

The door was locked securely with a small brass lock, which the officers broke open.

The interior chamber was a wonder. Everything necessary to the manufacture of whisky was in the room. Boxes for corn and barrels for the beer were scattered all over the house. The officers, after destroying all the equipment of the still, departed and began to look for the moonshiners who were operating the still. They made two arrests and returned to the city. Yesterday they carried their prisoners, Robert Doby and L. P. Crisp, before Judge Broyles. Judge Broyles decided that both men were guilty and placed them under bonds of \$300 each, which both gave. The officers think the still was run by a large number of men in the settlement where it was found, otherwise it would have been reported to the revenue department long ago.

Hawaitan Annexation.

A Washington Dispatch says:

"The action of the House in rejecting the Senate amendment appropriating \$50,000 in the Sundry Civil bill for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is not likely to be final. It is hardly possible that this amendment would have failed of prompt acceptance by the House had the situation been fully understood. There are features of the question rendering the immediate possession and improvement of this harbor almost imperative which the House had not taken into consideration in the open session of Congress. These could be no more than hinted at by Mr. Hitt in his earnest argument in behalf of the amendment. When the bill gets in conference the House will undoubtedly recede."

The fact is that the annexation of Hawaii appears to be near at hand. The administration has a fixed policy in respect to the matter, and practically the only thing waited for is an opportune time to call it to the attention of Congress and to determine upon the manner in which the islands shall be annexed. But very strong influences are at work in opposition to the establishment of American domination over Hawaii, and it is regarded as a matter of the most vital importance that the actual possession of Pearl Harbor should be secured.

The official information is that the Japanese are ready to get possession of the government, having privileges of citizenship to enable them to do so, and that Great Britain is ready to take credit from the Hawaiian Government and establish steamship lines and cable communication.

Choice of Color.

Philadelphia Press.

The choice of a color for a gown or dress is a thing of importance that is generally assumed.

In looking over an assemblage of expensively dressed women recently it was noticed that a very small percentage wore the colors which suited them. A woman reads or is told that shades of magenta or tints of green are fashionably worn, and she forthwith selects them, often with most trying results to her good looks.

Colors changing the hair tint in some shade are safe. A red-haired woman, one with the bronze red hair, looks her best in saffers and reddish browns; a golden-haired blonde with blue eyes should select a gown of some shade of her hair with a bit of her eye blue at her throat. This intensifying the color of the eye by a throat bow of its predominating shade, is a hint to be remembered, particularly by women whose eyes have lost some of the youthful depths of color.

Edmund Russell gives his formula for artistic dressing to be: "Match the hair as nearly as possible for day and the eyes for evening wear." French women, it may be added, wear white in the evening after 40, almost invariably.

New Odors for Flowers.

It is a fact in Paris to perfume flowers artificially. Experiment has proved that it is possible not only to take away the natural order of a flower, but also to make it yield a perfume derived from some other vegetable product. Some of the most exquisite perfumes in form and coloring, but without fragrance, while others, very insignificant to look at, emit a delicious fragrance. The transfer of the odor from one species to another has been accomplished. Those who have been most successful in this branch of horticulture refuse to tell their secret. It is said that the African marigold odor and color of its disagreeable odor and endowed with a perfume which makes it much sought. The fad has been carried to the extreme of giving to the sunflower the odor of the rose and to the chrysanthemum that of the violet.

Why He Was Anxious.

Detroit Free Press.

There was a slight-of-hand performance in the opera house that night, and way down on the front seats there sat a man holding a shiny silk hat ostentatiously before him with an expression of anxiety and watchfulness upon his face.

Before the performance began a friend who sat immediately behind him and had noticed his manner leaned over and asked him what the trouble was.

"Well, you see, Tom," said the man with the hat, confidentially, "it's this way: I've been in politics now for ten years, and I've been cursed and abused and called all sorts of hard names until I'm just longing to hear somebody dress me in a decent manner one more time. When this magician comes on the stage, he's going to say: 'Will some gentleman kindly loan me his hat?' and I'm going to jump up and give him mine. I'll make me feel good for a month to be spoken to in that way. I've been looking forward to this occasion for two weeks. You'll excuse me now, for I'll have to jump quick when he sneaks, for I see one of our aldermen sitting in the front row with his old derby in his hand, and I'll bet a dollar he's up to the same game."

Cleveland's Lost Cause.

Kansas City Journal.

"The reform is not a lost cause," says William L. Wilson. Possibly it is, but if we have much more of the kind the Wilson bill gave us it will be a lost country.

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

ICE CREAM SODA.

That is the popular drink now. Only a year or two ago would not sell it because they said it was too expensive, but we are serving it to our customers "just right."

FOR 5c.

Also all other Soda Fountain Drinks.

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER

Why not write

to educate?

PEACE INSTITUTE,

Raleigh, N. C.

You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry. JAMES DIXWIDDE, M. A. (University Virginia).

Champion Harvesting Mowing Machines

Are the strongest and require less repairing than any others now on the market. Work easy and satisfactory. They are endorsed by some of the most practical farmers in the State. See

ALLEN & CRAM MACHINE COMPANY,

Raleigh, N. C.

And examine the machines before you buy. They will take pleasure in explaining their merits. Also, manufacturers and importers of portable and stationary engines and boilers, saw mills, cotton gins, presses, &c. Correspondence solicited.

HARRIS' LITHIA CARBONATED.

We guarantee that one glass of Harris' Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S.C., has to say for it:

"Mr. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspepsias if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent laxative water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia. S. M. DAVEGA, M. D."

SOLD BY

J. R. FERRALL & COMPANY

Grocers and Wholesale Agents for Harthorn Saratoga Water.

Trade Supplied.

\$1.00. Ink Sets. \$1.00.

- 2 Liberty Bell Automatic Ink Stands.
- 1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.
- 1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.
- 1 Half Pint Williams' Mucilage.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Sets are worth \$3.00. Only a limited quantity will be sold. Order promptly if you wish any.

These Sets are put up in a neat wooden box for shipment.

Raleigh Stationery Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY
THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street,
TELEPHONE No. 265.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year \$6.00
Six Months 3.00
Three Months 1.50
One Month50

WEEKLY EDITION, \$1.00 A YEAR
Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and D streets, Stewart Building. The Tribune is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.



Eastern Office
1313 American Trust Society Building,
New York, N. Y.
STEVE W. FLOYD, Manager.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1897.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following gentlemen are the authorized traveling representatives of The Tribune Publishing Company: D. C. Mangum, C. D. Roberts, F. C. Leslie and J. W. Boone. They are authorized to receipt for subscriptions, take advertisements and collect for same.

Any courtesies extended them will be appreciated by The Tribune.

JUST SO.

The Raleigh Tribune is opposed to monopolies—when they are run in interest of the News and Observer—the Associated Press, for instance.

The sneer of Editor Ramsey is not surprising. In fact, we should be disappointed if Editor Ramsey should do anything else but sneer where the Tribune is concerned. The public understands the situation. The News and Observer holds a franchise granted to it a long time ago. The Associated Press has been from the beginning, willing to give The Tribune the service, but Mr. Daniels, holding the power which the Associated Press necessarily gives him, undertakes to use that power, as he says, to crush The Tribune, or in more exact words, "two morning papers cannot live in Raleigh, and he does not propose to furnish the capital to smash his head," which is an admission that The Tribune has made such advancement that Mr. Daniels has become alarmed, and he uses the power he has to down The Tribune. This is no credit to his management, but it is a way he has of taking advantage of the ownership of a franchise. It is monopoly, the Progressive Farmer's sneer to the contrary, notwithstanding.

We have no words but praises for the Associated Press. Long since would The Tribune been in the association, but it shows to what extent Mr. Daniels would go when he gets the power. He is a "little" monopoly to himself, and like any and every other petty tyrant, exercises his scepter of power.

The Tribune has offered to make any concession and pay any amount within reason for the service, but he clings to the one idea to crush The Tribune.

He is simply reckoning without his host. While it has been a struggle, there is a rift in the cloud, and the sunlight bursts through and out of the darkness comes a flood of light.

It may be a few days yet before all the clouds roll by, but they are rolling with a velocity that, if our "esteemed" contemporary could realize, would make his head go round like a boy's top.

It is a great pleasure for us to announce to our patrons that notwithstanding all this, our telegraphic service has been and is far superior to that given by the News and Observer, because that paper does not publish that part of its telegraphic service that the people of North Carolina is mostly interested in.

And another thing, our special correspondence throughout the State is far superior to that of the News and Observer, both as to its character and news.

We received over one hundred subscribers last week for the daily. Everywhere our traveling men went, they were received with open arms, and every effort was made to extend courtesies.

It is a hopeless undertaking to argue the question of coinage with an antagonist who contends that the United States mint fixes the price of gold bullion. We despair of dispelling the denseness that pervades the Asheville Citizen editorial sanctum and the darkness that envelops our contemporary's think works. We give it up.

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY.

A reader down in Alabama asks the Courier-Journal to answer this question: "What is the cause of the extreme scarcity of money?"

Money must be in one sense scarce in order to be the money of civilization at all. The fundamental idea of money is that which will readily exchange for labor and for all commodities which are for sale. In order to do this it must have value; not only value in use, but value in exchange. Air and water have great value in use, but under ordinary conditions they have no value in exchange, because they are so abundant that every one can get all he wishes without payment. Our water bills in cities are really paid for the transportation of the water to the point where we wish to use it, and not for the water itself. Water would not be a good instrument of exchange because it is too abundant. A certain degree of scarcity, therefore, is necessary for money, because otherwise people would not give labor or other commodities for it.

We could not well make money out of small blocks of limestone, because one could obtain all he wanted of them, if he wanted them at all, with every little labor, and would not give for them commodities which cost him a great deal of labor. Under the laws of Lysurgus, money was of iron, and it is said that it took a wagon load to buy a small quantity of merchandise or produce. Lysurgus belongs rather to mythical than historical times; but if we suppose he was an historical person, we still must note that his money system was a failure. Iron cost much more labor to produce than than it does now, but still it was too abundant for permanent use as money, and hence was abandoned. One of the requisites of good money is that it must be portable, and that means that it must have a high value as compared to its weight and bulk. In other words, it must be comparatively scarce.

Our correspondent speaks, however, of "the extreme scarcity of money," by which he seems to imply that it is scarcer now than formerly. As a general proposition, this is not true. In the country at large money is more abundant now than it was years ago, or even one year ago. Between July 1, 1896, and April 1, 1897, the money in circulation in the whole country increased about \$100,000,000. The money in circulation has not only increased, but the amount per head of population, the so-called per capita, is larger. It is evident, therefore, that money is not scarcer than heretofore, so far as the country at large is concerned. There is plenty of money, at comparatively low rates of interest, for all legitimate demands. Of course, it can only be had by those who have something to give for it, or by borrowers who can give satisfactory assurances that it will be paid back. This is not a new condition. It is the same that has always existed.

That money is scarce in particular places is undoubtedly true. It always is. For this there are numerous reasons, some applicable to particular localities only, some to many places. Failure of crops in one place while they are good in others may make money scarce in the section where the failure occurs. Extensive losses from fire, flood or tornadoes may have a similar effect. Low prices of staple commodities have made money scarce in many localities. Want of employment for large masses of the community makes money scarce in many industrial centers. Prodigality in fat years makes money scarce in lean years for those who indulge in it. Money is always scarce with those who spend it as fast as they earn it, and go in debt besides for luxuries.

The complaint that low prices of products are due to the scarcity of money is a confounding of cause and effect. The prices of commodities are due to supply and demand, and vary constantly without any change in the quantity of money or in spite of it. Cash corn in Chicago Saturday was worth 24¢, to 24½¢, per bushel. In 1895 the average price for the year was 40¢, while it sold as high as 55¢. In 1894, the average was 43¢, while it sold up to 59¢. In 1891 the average was 58¢, and the maximum 75¢. In 1892 the maximum was a dollar, though the average was only 44¢. These figures, which might be indefinitely extended, show how independent prices are of the supply of money. Of course, if such products were paid for in bad money they would bring more dollars, but not more purchasing power. The dollars would get away from the seller just as fast as they do now; in fact, faster, because bad money leads to extravagant expenditures, for the reason that people do not care to retain money that is constantly depreciating.

Among the general causes for the scarcity of money in particular localities, as compared with former years, must be mentioned, first of all, the panic of 1893. This panic was the result of the fear that the country was about to go to a silver basis, in which event persons to whom money was due would have lost half the value of their securities. The passage of the Sherman silver-purchase act was the most potent factor in precipitating this panic. It was followed by a considerable contraction of credits, owing to the want of confidence among investors of getting their money back. The threat of the silver standard has been held over the country ever since. Though the silver-standard advocates were badly beaten in 1896, they refuse to accept that decision as final, and boast that they will win in 1900. This keeps up the agitation and makes it harder to borrow money; especially for those communities that are known to be hot for the silver standard, which investors know means repudiation, whether its advocates do or not.

To this may be added the growing extravagance of our Federal, State and municipal legislatures, which increases the amount of money taken from the citizen by taxation. This withdraws money from the pockets of the private citizen and gives it to office-holders, pensioners, protected individuals and trusts. If those discriminated against would abandon the delusion of free silver and join with the sound-money Democrats in a campaign for reform and just taxation, there would soon be plenty of money in all self-supporting communities. But those whose favorite pastime is to scare or drive away capital have no right to complain of the scarcity of money.

CLOUDS IN THE EAST.

It is just sixteen years ago that the Turk handed over Thessaly to Greece, and to-day the Caimakam and the Zaptieh, abhorred of Mr. Gladstone, are back again in their old places. It has all taken place so suddenly that it is difficult to realize that the Ottoman wave which had been steadily ebbing since the repulse before Vienna in 1863, has for once flowed back over relinquished territory. In the flush of victory the Sultan seems to have forgotten the declaration he made at the opening of the campaign, that he had no territorial acquisition in view, and, if he reports from Thessaly as to be credited, a regular Turkish administration of the old style is again installed in that unlucky province.

What can be the thoughts of Mr. Gladstone as he sits in his study at Hawarden and sees the undoing of one of the principal achievements of his several tenures of power? In the mean time, the proceedings of the concert of Ambassadors at Constantinople do not appear to be marked by undue haste, while the Turk is acting with his usual deliberation, and Edhem Pasha is gathering his forces for a decisive attack on the Greek positions about Deomoko. The condition of the Greek army there, judging from the reports of its commissariat arrangements, is hardly such as to enable it to make a prolonged resistance to steady attack, and the conduct of the operations of that wing of the Greek army under the Crown Prince has been so indifferent, that news of another retreat would not come as a surprise. Gen. Smolenits, with a tenacity worthy of all praise, has intrenched himself on the hills at Surin, on the edge of the old frontier on the plain of Armyros, the town of that name being in the middle of the plain without any means of defence. To right front and flank of this new position is within easy range of the heavy guns of the ships of war, and, being so close to the sea, the troops are probably better provisioned than the brigades covering the roads leading from Thessaly across the Othrys Mountains to Lamia. The capture of a Turkish steamer with a detachment of troops and guns off the island of Tenedos, less than twenty miles from the entrance to the Dardanelles, is a creditable feat, considering the distance, 125 miles, from the island of Skiathos, the Greek naval base at the entrance to the Volo passage.

A good deal of the interest that has been given to the campaign in Thessaly is being directed to the extraordinary war preparations of Turkey going on in Asia Minor, reported from Constantinople. The levies that are being called up in the interior provinces are being partly directed on Ismidt, at the head of the Gulf of Ismidt, at the southeastern extremity of the Sea of Marmora. Most of these will come up by rail from Angora and other points on the Angora-Ismidt-Scutari Railway, and from there, if required, can be transported by steamer to any point on the Marmora. The concentrations reported at Konieh, the ancient Iconium, may be directed either on Smyrna or on Angora; and the reserves, stated as being called in to Erzeroum and Erzincan in the Fourth Army Corps cir-

cumscription, may be for local service, or for transport to Europe by way of Trebizond. In any case, it is clear that the Sultan is preparing for much more serious eventualities than a continuance of the one-sided struggle with Greece. What they are must be left to the developments of the future that will grow out of the negotiations for the establishment of peace between Greece and Turkey.

BLOCKS IN THE ROAD.

Throughout the Popocratic press signs of enlivened courage are multiplying, says the New York Press, in the form of sneers at the Republican party for failure to "restore prosperity," although it is less than two months since Congress assembled in extra session for the first great act of the Republican programme, the revision of the tariff in order to make the revenue equal to the expenditures. For strengthening and spreading this feeling of dissatisfaction and disappointment, the Popocrats have powerful assistance outside of their own lines.

Free traders and Mugwumps are doing their best to block the tariff bill entirely, although it has been framed according to the platform supported by the majority of the popular vote.

On all sides there is heard a fearful hulla-balloo against trusts, and wealth, and progressive methods of business, as vehement and as virulent as it could have been if Bryan had won instead of McKinley.

The former President, Grover Cleveland, and his friends are snarling at the administration, and filling the Mugwump press with false charges against the Republican party for addressing itself to the tariff, concerning which it promised something, instead of to currency, concerning which it promised nothing. In the Senate they shy indignantly from the proposition that they should vote for the new tariff bill, although they voted for that other protective measure, the Wilson bill.

In New York, where a municipal campaign of unprecedented importance is soon to come, a number of the best citizens form a union primarily, as it seems, for the purpose of denouncing bitterly the local division of the party which stands for commercial regeneration and political stability, the Republican party.

The struggle toward a situation that will admit of a business revival is hard indeed. Perhaps it will have to be made harder and more ominous before the obstructionists come to their senses and subside.

RAMSEY IS FACETIOUS.

Since the editor of the Progressive Farmer has received recognition at the pie counter, he has felt at liberty to scoff at matters that are usually regarded as sacred in a well regulated Populist household. With a large and lucid bite of Republican pastry between his teeth, the Honorable Jack Ramsey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, grasps his pencil with a firm hand and writes stuff that would seem to negative the idea that the Progressive Farmer supported the Popocratic candidate for President last year. You can almost see the sneer on his pencil point as he writes the following facetious remarks on the lamented William J.

William Jennings Bryan, author of "The First Battle" and numerous other jaw and pen works, is still in the ring. He failed to acknowledge the existence of his running mate, honest Tom Watson, last year, and got licked out of consequence; but he is still in the ring. It may not be out of place to mention the fact that Arthur Sewall, of Maine, got licked about the same date.

William Jennings is still lecturing. In all his speeches since the election he has omitted the name of Watson. One of these bright summer days William Jennings is going to shake the earth for the 30th time with the announcement that he will leave the Democratic party if the party don't declare in favor of silver—some time. But he is a good deal like the preacher's boy said about his father when he got a call to another church by an Ohio goldbug, but he's got the furniture packed. William Jennings recently tried to "pack the furniture" when he attempted to purchase Thomas Jefferson's old home—stead and set himself up in that old gentleman's number ten shoes. This act leads us to believe that William Jennings thinks the Democratic party can't do anything mean enough to drive him out of it, and since he and his managers, assisted by a few so-called Populists worked that flim flam game on the great common people at St. Louis last year, we are inclined to believe that he will leave the Democratic party to drive him out of it. Wonder if he and his managers can trump up another scheme to delay the Populist National Convention? We won't.

Alluding to the supposed intention of the Gold Standard Democrats to boom Cleveland for President at the next election, the Wilmington Messenger says it is too soon to boom candidates for 1900. Our contemporary should administer a rebuke to a number of Popocrat papers in the State that nominated Bryan the day after the election last fall and have been carrying his name at the head of their editorial columns ever since.

BILL DAY'S EBULLITION.

Why he Wants Forty-Five Governors Like Russell.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
It made me feel good to read Capt. Bill Day's exuberant laudation of Gov. Russell. I know Bill so well; we were boys together. I like Bill. He has a versatile genius that can land him anywhere without surprising even himself. Governor Russell being an extreme executive, Bill furnishes him a pleasing counter-irritant. Bill is a good fellow; always was. He will cuss you to-day, and viley abuse you and all your relatives, and, to-morrow, "hunt you up, take you by the button-hole and give sage advice in a noble hearty way that will get any body except a man who is on a dead level keel all the time."

Just think of Capt. Bill yelling at the top of his voice so that he can be heard throughout the length of breadth of the land:

"Would to God, Georgia and all other States of this Union, had such a Governor as D. L. Russell." "Daniel" would have made the sentence more emphatic. But this will do for Capt. Bill. The thing of utmost joy—the idea—I see in this exclamatory ebullition of gratitude is this: There are forty-five States in the Union. Say Bill gets \$10,000 of the people's money through the Governor in four years; see what a picnic he would have with the other Forty-five States at \$10,000 each for coding him as Governor Russell does. Forty-five States at \$10,000 each for four years, would be just \$450,000. I wish Bill could get it out of the Republicans. Governor Russell is paying a great tribute to the superiority of Democratic lawyers. He is a fair lawyer himself. He ought to know.

Halifax, N. C., May 17, 1897.

HONEST BALLOT.

DOWN IN TEXAS.

Justice Promptly Meted Out to Three Negroes.

Special to The Tribune.
Rosebud, Texas, May 17.—Three negroes, viz.: Dave Cotton, Beny Williams and Sabe Stewart, were taken from the officers and hanged. They have been confined in the jail here for several days on a charge of attempted criminal assault, their intended victim being a daughter of William Coates, white.

Saturday evening Williams weakened and gave the whole thing away. Deputy Constable Wilson placed a strong guard around the jail last night. Everything was quiet until about 12 o'clock, when a number of men heavily disguised, dashed up to the jail and demanded the prisoners. The guards refused to deliver them, and the crowd retired, saying they would blow the jail up with dynamite or have the prisoners. Immediately the officers and guards summoned a bus and entered it with their prisoners. With four horses hitched, they dashed out of town by a roundabout route to Martin, hoping to reach the Post Oaks in time to dodge the mob. When about three miles east of here they were overtaken by about 100 masked men, who overpowered them, took the prisoners and hanged them to a small tree, after which the mob quietly retired.

A Railroad Sold.

Special to The Tribune.
Wilmington, N. C., May 17.—The Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio railroad, partially constructed from Wilmington to Southport, N. C., was sold today at public sale at Southport and was bid off by John R. Turrentine, Jr., of Wilmington, for the sum of \$10,000, the sale to be confirmed by the Superior court at New Hanover county. The receiver for the Union Construction Company says that work will be resumed on the road, and it is probable that it will be completed within four months.

THE SOUTHERN'S SURGEONS.

They Will Hold Their Second Annual Meeting at Lookout Mountain.

Special to The Tribune.
Chattanooga, Tenn., May 17.—The Southern Railway's surgeons will hold their second annual convention on Lookout Mountain, at the Inn, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29th and 30th. About 125 members will attend and many of them will be accompanied by their families. In addition there will be a large number of visiting surgeons. Professor Senn, of Chicago; Professor Connor and Professor Hanschoff and others will deliver addresses on subjects pertaining to railway surgery. Reduced rates have been extended by the manager of Lookout Inn.

Dr. C. M. Drake, chief surgeon of the Southern, is president, and Dr. T. H. Hancock, of Atlanta, is secretary and treasurer. The members of the committee of arrangements are Dr. G. A. Baxter, of Chattanooga; Dr. G. M. Black, of Knoxville.

This will be a memorable convention, as some very fine addresses will be delivered.

ESCAPED WITH HIS SWEETHEART.

After Killing Four Men, a 17-Year-Old Boy Gets His Girl.

Special to The Tribune.
San Antonio, May 17.—Henry Briggfman, an American stockman living near Monclery, Mexico, arrived here to-day with news of a desperate quadruple tragedy just enacted on the Hacienda del Cedral, near his ranch. Macedonia Frausk, a seventeen-year-old boy of that neighborhood, was in love with Anita Myoas, the daughter of a ranchman.

The family opposed the marriage, and Frausk determined to get possession of her. He armed himself with a rifle and started for her home.

On the road he met Manuel Solia, manager of the Hacienda, accompanied by one of the girl's brothers. The boy and the two men had words, and Frausk shot and killed them both. Another brother of the girl arrived on the scene and was also shot and killed. Before the boy got away from the scene of the crime, Manuel Herrera was also killed. The murderer then proceeded to the girl's home and the two eloped.

REPUBLICANS EXONERATED.

Kentucky Legislature Makes Thorough Investigation.

Special to The Tribune.
Frankfort, Ky., May 17.—After several days spent in taking testimony, the House Committee appointed to investigate the alleged bribery and certain Legislators, made the following report, and it was ordered printed and spread upon the journal of the House:

"To the members of the House of Representatives: We, the undersigned members of the special committee, appointed under a resolution of the House, to investigate the matter of the alleged bribery of a United States Senator, beg leave to report that, after a full and careful investigation, we have been unable to find that any member has been induced by the use of money or other valuable consideration to vote for or against any bill or resolution of the House."

"While the subject of bribery has been discussed on various occasions by persons not members of this General Assembly, as is shown by the testimony of the committee, yet there is no evidence that any member has received a bribe for his vote. That, as there has been published a statement of a certain member of this House, who purported to have been used in an alleged conversation between him and other parties (not members), concerning an alleged conspiracy to attempt to bribe said members, we feel it our duty to say that, after a full and complete investigation, we find that no person has stated that any one of said members was approached upon the subject, nor was there any cause or grounds for using their names in said alleged conversation or statement, nor was any of them cognizant of such reports, or even knew that their names had been used in that connection, and that any such statement, if made, was done for selfish purposes and was malicious and slanderous."

"John A. STEELE, Chairman.
N. T. Howard,
J. H. Schcraft,
N. N. Rice,
J. G. Bailey."

CHAPMAN IN JAIL.

The Famous New Yorker Surrenders Himself.

Special to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., May 17.—Elbert R. Chapman, of New York City, the broker who has made himself famous for refusing to answer the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee's questions three years ago, arrived in the city yesterday and surrendered himself to the United States Marshal, William H. Wilson. He was escorted shortly after to the District Jail, where he will serve his thirty days' sentence.

He has asked his friends to use no effort to obtain clemency from the President.

Chapman was game, and took the matter lightly. He says that he thinks the experience will be interesting, although somewhat distasteful.

HUSBAND IN JAIL.

And His Wife Elopes With Her Lover.

Special to The Tribune.
Charleston, W. Va., May 17.—William Cunningham, a young married man, resides at St. Albans. His wife, about 22 years old, is said to have become infatuated with one Bowman Nealy and her husband began to look after their conduct. He was informed that the pair would attempt to leave the country, and, arming himself with a shotgun, waylaid the road over which they would travel.

Shortly after dark along came Mrs. Cunningham and Nealy in a one-horse buggy which Nealy had hired from a livery stable. The husband fired at the couple, but the horse received the contents of the gun. As the animal was disabled the occupants got out and Nealy gave the alarm whereupon the police of the town, upon complaint made by the liveryman, placed Cunningham in the lock-up where he remains in default of payment of a fine imposed for shooting the horse.

Meanwhile Nealy and Mrs. Cunningham left for parts unknown. Their four-year-old son is being cared for by his mother. Nealy's father, James Cunningham, was taken by the late M. L. Calvert and wife from an orphan asylum at Cincinnati when but a mere child, and on the death of Mr. Calvert, whose wife had previously died, all their property was divided equally between Mrs. Cunningham and another woman whom they had also reared, the couple having no children of their own.

KILLED A MAN

For Kissing His Wife—A Tennessee Tragedy.

Tazewell, Tenn., May 17.—In the neighborhood of "The Devil's Nose" John Parton shot and mortally wounded his hired man, Dave Rose, Parton suspected that his wife was admired by Rose. He told her he was going to Rogersville, but instead he lay in wait till midnight. He then saw his wife kissed by Rose. He waited no longer, but immediately commenced firing at him. At the third shot Rose fell mortally wounded. Parton fled to the mountains, but as public sympathy is with him he will doubtless return and stand trial.

Local and Personal.

Miss Farrar, of Tarboro, is visiting Mrs. J. W. Jones.

Col. and Mrs. A. B. Andrews and Miss Jane Andrews have gone to New York.

The express car of the Atlanta special Monday morning contained four ostriches and some sea lions on their way from the Pacific slope to New York.

Messrs. J. W. Thompson, William Simpson and R. H. Bradley have returned from the gathering of the Shriners at Wilmington.

A syndicate has offered the State board of education 25¢ per acre for 500 acres of a tract of swamp land in Craven, Carteret and Jones counties, called the "lakes." All the tract is under water.

Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., left yesterday for New York. He will spend about two weeks in making visits to the various dioceses of the State, who has already gone to England. Bishop Cheshire will sail for England about June 1st to attend the conference of all the Episcopal Bishops called by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. John Harrell left yesterday for Goldsboro where he will begin his tour through the State with the cineograph. Mr. Albert Harrell and Mr. E. J. Perkins will assist him in working the projecting machine. The cineograph is a wonderful invention, and everyone who can should see it.

14TH ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE NORTH CAROLINA TEACHER'S ASSEMBLY.

To Be Held at Morehead City, June Fifteenth to Twenty-Fifth—An Interesting Program to Be Carried Out.

For this occasion the railroads will carry teachers and friends for less than the first-class fare for the round trip—a lower rate than ever before secured. The Atlantic Hotel has made a rate of \$10 a day and board may be secured in private families at much less.

The program and announcements have been completed, and will be sent to any one making application to the secretary at Raleigh. It is the most comprehensive program ever prepared for this occasion. It embraces a greater variety of subjects and brings into action a greater number of speakers than ever before. It provides for two and a half hours departmental work each day. A series of lectures upon subjects taught in the common and high schools will be given by teachers who have proved their ability to teach these subjects successfully. This work has been introduced to meet a demand on the part of the teachers for something of real practical value.

Among the speakers are the leading educators of the State in every department of school and college work.

Among the college men whose names appear upon the program are:

Presidents: Alderman of the University, Killebrew of Trinity, Taylor of Wake Forest, Holladay of the A. and M. College, Holcomb of Oxford, Melver of the State Normal, Clewell of Salem, Ingham of Peace Institute, Hobbs of Guilford, Atkinson of Elon, and Professors Smith and Martin of Davidson, Russell of Trinity, Poter, Slidell and Miller of Wake Forest, Massey of the A. and M. College, Dowd of Trinity, Clayton and Joyner of the State Normal, Lamson of Wake Forest, Moses of the Winthrop Normal College of South Carolina, Brockman of Greensboro Music School.

Among the city school superintendents and teachers are:

Superintendents: Eggleston of Asheville, Foust of Goldsboro, Toms of Durham, Shupe of Reidsville, Curtis of Shelby, Graham of Charlotte, Shinn of Concord, Mangum of Wilson, Edwards of Clinton, Davis of Tarboro, Thompson of Statesville, Grimsley of Greensboro, Howell of Washington, Prof. Scott of Leedsville, Miss Slocumb and Mrs. Murphy of Goldsboro.

County school officers will have four meetings. Leaders of discussion will be State Superintendent Mcbane, Superintendents Williamson of Edgecombe, Buckalew of Pitt, Fleming of Alamance, Holden of Guilford, and others to be added.

The academy and high school men named are:

Madison Whitsett of Whitsett Institute, Homer of Oxford, Foust of New Bern, Drewry of Fayetteville, Justice of Winston, Bagley of Littleton, Craven of Mt. Airy, Lyerly of Roxas, Beins of Roxboro, Crowell of Asheville, Amick of Liberty, J. H. of Wilmington, Tarlington of Smithfield, Holt of Oak Ridge, Campbell of Harnett.

Among the prominent educators from without the State who are expected are:

Geo. J. Ramsey, Clinton, La., president of the Southern Educational Association; President Payne of the Peabody Normal College; Superintendent Barrett of Chattanooga, and Dr. Chas. Murray of the University of Chicago. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, Prof. Jackson of the Chicago Normal, and President W. J. Milne of the New York State Normal at Albany, have promised to be present if possible.

Editors Hale of Fayetteville Observer, Ivey of Christian Advocate and Bailey of the Biblical Recorder, have places on the program.

Mr. N. B. Broughton and Dr. R. H. Lewis of Raleigh, will deliver addresses.

Supt. John E. Ray, of the State Institution for the Blind, will speak about the work of the education of the blind, and of Helen Keller, who is deaf and dumb and blind, but is one of the most highly educated women in America, and who is now attending Harvard University. The orchestra (sixty pieces) from the Institution for the Blind, will furnish music for the assembly, and give a concert one evening.

Supt. Goodwin and faculty of the Institution for the Deaf, at Morganton, will have a class of deaf pupils, and will demonstrate methods of educating the deaf.

The Institutions for the Blind and for the Deaf will have exhibits from their industrial departments; so will the A. and M. College, and several other institutions.

Several evenings will be devoted to musical and literary entertainments. A number of marshals and chaperons will be selected to arrange for the social features.

A number of the steamboat lines have agreed to give the same rate as all of the railroads, and it is expected that all of them will do so.

Some subjects that appear upon the general and department program:

Technical and Commercial Education of Mathematics.

The Educational Value of Geography. Vertical Writing.

German Schools.

What Should the Schools do About Cigarette Smoking.

Helen Keller and the Education of the Blind.

Special Work of the Academy in our Educational System.

One of the Eyes.

Sanitation.

X-Rays Experimental Approach to Discovery. (Full set of apparatus.)

The Past and Present of our Session. (Illustrated with Stereopticon.)

of Examination for Teachers.

The Frequency, Purpose and Mode of Conducting Teachers' Meetings.

A Course of Pedagogical Study for the Professional Improvement of a Corps of City Public School Teachers.

How the Work of the Superintendent can be made most Effective.

What the City Public Schools can and Should do for the Child.

What the City Public Schools can do to Promote Patriotism and Good Citizenship.

How Best to Keep the Mass of the People in Harmony With the Growth of Educational Ideas.

Are Our Colleges Just in Their Treatment of our Preparatory Schools?

The High School Course as a Preparation for Life.

The True Mission of the Academy in North Carolina today.

The Interdependence of the Public School, the Academy and the College.

The High School Student as a Public School Teacher.

COTTON MILL MEN MEET

AT CHARLOTTE AND CURTAIL THEIR OUT-PUT.

Committee Appointed to Report on the Curtailment of the Production of Warps and Yarns.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., May 17.—The yarn men of this section, who held a meeting in this city last Saturday, appear to have accomplished but little, if adding to the cry of calamity be excepted. No one can doubt the right of business concerns to curtail losses and even cut wages if they be of a serious character in the former case or out of proportion in the latter. But it is questionable if the burden of distress should be so ruthlessly and hastily thrown upon those who so sparsely participated in former gains. When mill men boasted of heavy profits and stocks paid big dividends, the idea of organization to better the condition of employees was not conceived. It had no abiding place by concert. The curtailment of twenty-five per cent. from recent product, not only alarms the commission men, but it means far greater loss to the industrial class, which to-day, through one scheme and another in cutting wages, is on the verge of starvation. A business man, in conversation with your correspondent, said: "Profits must have fallen below forty per cent. to create all of this bustle." Perhaps the gentleman was a little high in his per cent., but the idea is not foreign by any means. Capitalists in the moneyed centres seem content with four per cent. and pay for that product heavy premiums, but when similar individuals get hold of mill stock they look for fifteen to thirty per cent. annual dividends. These returns are not so much the result of legitimate business regulations as they are to the knifing of the pay-roll. Instead of looking to the excellence of product, keeping down "waste" and selling advantageously, the easier method of cutting wages is resorted to. This is no fancy picture, but stern facts. The defenders of "low wages" claim the scheme as rightful, and of course lawful. Granted, from their standpoint. But does the argument bear the semblance of justice thrown upon it? Rightful, in the sense of a man's right to self-destruction. Lawful, because of the cowardice of legislators to make laws to protect the helpless. Legislation purely in the interest of capital against humanity. One of the inconsistencies of this and other combinations using common carriers is the invariable committee to look after freight rates. A combine organized to beat a combine, as it were. It is like unto the intelligent (?) planter who wants ten cents for his cotton, and when he buys goods manufactured from it he wants them on the basis of five-cent cotton. But what can you do with such people? The railroads have just as much right to be inconsistent with any other alleged enterprise, and perhaps a little more so, as they certainly pay better wages for labor than do the cotton mills. The tendency to reduction in compensation for work in all lines is far greater than it should be, and indeed is fast growing towards the danger-line. Better were more time spent in increasing profits through legitimate channels than the questionable method of sitting those already prostrate to make large dividends to quiet the cry of the "shylock" for his two pounds of flesh.

Cotton mill men from all parts of this State, representing over 350,000 spindles, met here to discuss several important questions now before the mill people of the South-west.

The Southern Cotton Spinners' Association was organized with Col. J. T. Anthony as president; A. T. Rhin, secretary and treasurer, and a board of seven governors: A. A. Shufford, M. M. Brown, R. J. Stough, A. M. Price, R. M. Rheinhardt, C. T. Anthony and D. R. Julian.

Committees were appointed to report on the curtailment of the production of warps and yarns, reduction of freight rates and commissions, and the cancellation of orders by the purchasers.

The method of curtailing the production one-fourth upon the agreement of two-thirds of the mill men of the south to this policy.

The resolution adopted read:

"That the production of yarns from No. 10 to 15 be curtailed 25 per cent. for four months, beginning June 15, and the following agreement entered into:

"We, the undersigned, propose to become members of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association and hereby agree to conform to the resolution as passed in convention this 11th day of May, 1897, providing it shall be approved by our various boards of directors when two-thirds of the spindles of the association, and it is agreed that ten days be allowed as time to report to the secretary the course intended to be pursued by the various mills represented."

The meeting was enthusiastic and spirited at times.

The question of freight rates was postponed till another time. The other branches of the cotton manufacturing interests have expressed their sympathy with the movement and the next few weeks will show a concerted movement upon the part of all southern manufacturers in the promotion of their cotton cause.

In the meeting of President McAden, of the Southern Textile Association, as well as of Secretary McMartin, shows that the main spring of the individual associations is in the general body, which is to meet early in June. These men talk quietly, but with determination as to their purpose. It is evident that a hard fight is on between the commission men and the manufacturers.

MILLINERY



BARGAINS.

STYLISH SUMMER HATS AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS



Grand opportunity for money-saving buyers to take advantage of cut prices while the season is in its height. Call early in the morning and avoid the rush and tedious waiting later in the day.

Entire Sample Line of Wholesale Jobbers and Importers at half price all this week. All the reigning styles of the Home and Foreign Markets are here shown. Every hat and flower in perfect condition, clean, fresh and regular. Our facilities for getting the good things as they come this way, and letting you have them at about the same price, enables us to grow.

That these Bargain Flowers may be seen quickly and at a glance, show cases have been provided.

One case contains an assortment of artificial flowers worth 50 and 75c a bunch.

Take your choice at 25c.

Another case of French Flowers, valued at 1.00 and \$1.25; your choice of any and all, 50c.

Sample Hats at one half usual retail price 10, 15, 25, 50c. and on up.

The most appreciable difference is seen in the finest grades.

French Models and trimmed hats for quick clearance, are placed on sale this week at about half the regular retail price.

New Invoices of Knox and Dunlap Shapes in fine white braids.

French Felt Cycle Hats in pearl, brown and black, just received by express, and the newest out for wheel and traveling.

Taffeta, Moire and Gauze Ribbons in the new shades of green, purple, blue, pink, creams and straw. White in all widths.

Vantio's Sample Fans. New style; price 1-3 off. White Silk French Fans, 25c. White Silk Gauze Fans, elegant assortment, 50c.



Sherwood Higgs & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

MONDAY EVENING CLUB.

Citizens of Gaston Are Opposed to Being Deprived of Railway Facilities.

Last Meeting of the Season—New Officers Chosen.

The Monday Evening Club held its final meeting before disbanding for the summer at the residence of Judge Montgomery last evening. The subject was "Humor." Mrs. Hill read one of Hood's poems, entitled "A Black Job."

The keynote of which is the quotation at the beginning of the poem: "No doubt the pleasure is as great Of being cheated as to cheat."

Mr. Peele told a very amusing story about a resident of Carolina who said he did not know Homer, Milton or Shakespeare for his poetry, but he made it himself. Mr. Peele then recited from this peerless poet, showing that the author made no false claim.

Miss Susan Marshall and Miss Pool represented "The Old and the New" in poetry, as shown by the familiar rhymes, "The House that Jack Built" and "The Domicile Erected by John," translated from the Vulgate of Mother Goose by A. Pope. The following quotation will give some idea of the improvement in the later-day vocabulary:

"Here stalks the cow with crumpled horn, Wherewith the exorbitant hound was torn, Who bayed the feline slaughter, beast The rat predaacious, whose keen fangs ran through the grain."

Which lay in Hans' inviolate domain." Mrs. Primrose, by request, read a very interesting and amusing paper on "Bret Harte—one that she had prepared for a former meeting which she was unable to attend."

Mr. Howell gave a recitation from Eugene Field. The poem was very good, the manner in which it was recited was excellent and the Club showed its appreciation by hearty laughter and applause.

The music was by Misses Bettie Dinwiddie and Mary Mackay and Mr. Sherwood Haywood. There was only one comment; all wished there was "more on it."

The officers for the next year were then elected. Mr. W. S. Primrose, president; Miss Pool, vice-president; Mr. Asbury, secretary, and Mrs. T. H. Briggs, Mrs. W. S. Primrose and Miss Dinwiddie, committee on music. Mr. D. H. Hill, Miss Battle and Miss Pool were appointed to act with the president on program for next year.

Mr. Hill expressed the thanks of the Club to the retiring president, Judge Montgomery, for his efficient management, the members confirming the thanks by a rising vote.

The Club then adjourned to meet the third Monday in October.

Death of Mr. Dunn.

News reached the city yesterday of the death of Mr. Frank Dunn which occurred at Forestville Monday morning at 8 o'clock. He had been sick for several weeks, but his death came very unexpectedly. He dropped dead while standing in his room. Mr. Dunn was a merchant and also postmaster at Forestville. He had many friends in Raleigh. His wife died last winter. He leaves three children, two daughters and a son.

"The Grecian dames are sunburned." Tro and Cres, act I, scene 3. Our dames soon rid themselves of this trouble. They used Pond's Extract.

DURHAM GRAND JURY.

Caught the Festive Colonel Fairbrother in Its Drag Net.

Special to The Tribune.

Durham, N. C., May 17.—Last Saturday the grand jury established a new record for indicting prominent people. E. G. Lineberry, the defaulting official of the Morehead Bank, was indicted in two bills, one for larceny and the other for embezzlement. Col. A. L. Fairbrother, who publishes the Farrago at Danville, was indicted for scandalous and malicious libel. A true bill for libel was returned against Captain N. A. Ramsey. His offense consisted in having written some articles reflecting upon bucketshop keepers.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

May 17th to 22d.

There is just now no theme or topic of such great interest to mothers of school girls, and the young ladies themselves, as materials for school commencement Dresses.

In answer to the great demand for such fabrics we have made, recently, great purchases of

8-4 White French Organdies

These New Organdies have arrived, and are now on our counters; the prices run, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c and \$1.00 per yard.

These organdies at these prices are by far the best values we have ever shown—the sheerest, best finished organdies in the world. There is no limit to the interest our people attach to genuine values, and we sum up this advertisement by saying, that never have we offered such interesting values.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF



RALEIGH, N. C.

Special Rates via Southern Railway.

Meeting Southeastern Tariff Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets May 15 to 18, inclusive, Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, at \$5.55 for round trip, limited 15 days from date of sale.

Commencement State Normal and Industrial School.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Greensboro, N. C., and return, at \$3.20 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 14th to 20th, inclusive.

Annual Commencement Salem Female Academy.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Winston-Salem, N. C., and return at \$4.10 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 15th to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 29th.

Commencement Exercises Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge, N. C., May 23-25, 1897.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Kenersville, N. C., and return at \$3.75 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 15th to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 30th, '97.

Annual Episcopal Council of Diocese of Eastern Carolina.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Goldsboro, N. C., and return at \$2.50 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 15th, 19th and 20th, limited, good to return until May 25th, '97.

For further particulars write or call on THAD. C. STURGIS, T. A. Southern Railway, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN, Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A. J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

WILKESBORO HOTEL.

Chas. L. Zoll, Proprietor.

People desiring to spend the summer months among the mountains will do well to consult Chas. L. Zoll, proprietor, Wilkesboro Hotel, Wilkesboro, N. C.

For reference in Raleigh, Miss Minnie Bledsoe.

Price, by Mail, \$2.00.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN A. LOGAN, JR.

Flatly Tells Gen. Alex. McCook He Lies.

IF UNIFORM STORY IS NOT RETRACTED

HE WILL HOLD THE GENERAL PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE.

Mrs. Logan Says McCook Made Remarks at the Coronation—She Called on Him—and Also Made a Few Criticisms Not Palatable.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Recent dispatches have set forth that John A. Logan, Jr., now a resident of Youngstown, Ohio, had written a letter to General Alexander McDowell McCook, of the United States Army, calling him to account for the statement that he had worn a military uniform at the coronation of the czar of Russia, which he was not entitled to wear. The following is the text of the rather peppery letter:

"Washington, D. C., May 3, 1897.
"General Alexander McDowell McCook, New York City—Dear Sir: A malicious, scurrilous and utterly false article appeared in the papers a short time ago about myself. I have devoted my time since tracing the author and find on a thorough investigation, from undoubted authority, that the information upon which it was based was supplied by yourself and your brother, Mr. John J. McCook. Why either of you should resort to such a contemptible and cowardly method of personal abuse of me is beyond my comprehension; but that you have persistently circulated these contemptible lies appears to be a fact, and I have it in my mind to rectify them by means of a letter from reliable persons to whom you have repeated them; among others, from several army officers of high rank.

You are well aware that at the time of the coronation at Moscow an order was issued making it imperative that every person attending should wear a court dress, prescribed in an official order, and the only exceptions to this were that those entitled to wear uniforms could do so. You know full well the court costume consisted of knee breeches, silk stockings, buckled shoes, white waistcoat, dress coat with gilt buttons, and a cocked hat. Not caring to masquerade in such a costume, which is suitable for only a court dandy, and being an officer in the National Guard of the State of Ohio, with several years' honorable service to my credit, and never considering it a thing to be ashamed of, I asked permission of the Hon. Clifford B. Breckinridge, our Minister at the Court of Russia, to wear my uniform. I also asked you, and asking that as the military envoy, if there was an objection, and was assured by you that there was none whatever.

"This permission was given, as you well know, after inspecting my commission from the Governor of Ohio, and a copy of my record in the National Guard. You also received a letter at my hands from General Miles, commanding me, as an officer of the National Guard, to extend any courtesies in your power. I considered then, and do now consider, that I did nothing improper, and certainly had full right and authority under our state regulations, the United States Army regulations, together with the permission mentioned above, given me at that time, in wearing my uniform.

"The only person among the Americans present who wore an unauthorized uniform at the coronation was your brother, Mr. John J. McCook, who did so when he appeared in the full uniform of a Colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry, when the highest rank he is entitled to, by reason of his very brief service during the civil war, is that of a Brevet Captain, as shown by the records of the War Department, and who, while in nowise connected with the United States Army or the National Guard of any State, was there upon your staff by your own verbal appointment.

"You also have commented upon the fact that I wore badges and insignia belonging to my father, which, you know is a lie, as you took occasion to both inspect and question me in regard to them, and then and there expressed yourself as satisfied that I was entitled to wear every one of them.

"It is true I did not receive them for any record which I personally made by participating in the battles of the late war, such as Stone River or Perryville, but I have them by reason of being a member of the patriotic societies which commemorate the wars of our country, and because some member of my family made an honorable record in the defense of his country in every war this country has had since the foundation of the nation, and this is the first instance I have ever heard of where ridicule has been called down upon any one on account of their showing their loyalty and patriotism by wearing the insignia of our patriotic societies, nothing but 'baggage checks' and their usefulness at an end.

"I remember that hanging at home is a coat that my father wore in the battle of Bull Run. It is faded, but down the front are dark red stains. Do you know what those stains are? I will tell you. They are the life blood of Charles McCook, your brother, whom father aided, carrying from the field of battle, dying in his arms. There is a grave out in Dakota. You know it as well as I. Ed McCook sleeps there. As a boy, in 1861, he went to the front, an officer of the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers, made so by the Colonel, who looked upon him as a son. I hardly need tell you that the name of that Colonel was John A. Logan, or that they served together for four years, advancing together step by step, or that it is necessary for me to tell you that General Grant appointed Ed McCook Secretary of the Territory of Dakota at the personal request of the same John A. Logan.

"There was a lone woman in Washington twenty-five years ago in poverty and distress. My father assisted her continually. He also obtained an appointment for her son in the regular army. Her name was Mrs. Caldwell, your sister. In 1859, when your father came to Southern Illinois, as the agent of the Mt. Carbon Coal Company, he appealed to my father for assistance, which was freely and cheerfully given him, and he made his home in the house of my grandmother. From 1859 to the day of his death John A. Logan befriended and assisted the McCooks,

and their calls on him for assistance were numerous.

"I think the 'fighting McCooks' must all have been killed, for they were brave men and loyal, and when I found two members of the family insulting the white-haired widow and circulating malicious lies and making cowardly, underhand newspaper attacks upon the son of the man who befriended them times without number, I knew these two members of the McCook family to be those, one of whom was relieved of his command in the face of the enemy for disobedience of orders, and the other resigned and went home on the eve of a campaign. As long as you and your brother have seen fit to try to hold me up to ridicule by malicious lies, you can either give an equal publicity to a denial and retraction of the story, placing me in proper light before the American people, or I shall hold you personally responsible, and take such action as I see fit. Respectfully,

"JOHN A. LOGAN, JR."
Mrs. General Logan, the widow of the General, thinks the McCooks became offended because of social attentions given her and her son when in Moscow, to which the McCooks were not invited. She says:

"On the occasion of the coronation my party were given excellent seats; the McCook party were off rather to one side. I fear they did not like this, but they should have reflected that I do not choose either their seats or mine. After I was seated my son came over. He was a splendid figure; the handsomest man about, and by odds then sold soldierly. John J. McCook, who had not had, probably, a uniform since just before Chancellorsville, could not be called a proud or striking personality. And I fear that possibly this irritated the McCooks. Creighton Webb, too, was there, busy with every-day affairs, but his is quite likely that Creighton Webb said something to soften the McCooks.

"After my son came over to where I was seated and had gone away again Mrs. Potter Palmer came over. 'Mrs. Logan,' said she, 'it is outrageous the way the McCooks are talking about your son. They say he has no business with a uniform, and they will have him arrested if he does not take it off.'"

"I told Mrs. Palmer not to take alarm. No Logan ever needed a McCook to tell him when he put on a uniform or to take it off. Then I paid attention to the ceremony, and thought no more of it at the time.

"The day following the coronation my son got a peremptory note from General McCook, asking to see him at once.

"The note was an insult. General McCook had no more to do with my son than he has with you this morning. When shown the note I said: 'Go and see what he wants. Jack. He's no business to write it, but go and see what he wants.'"

"The two McCooks, and I take it, Creighton Webb, undertook to deliver lectures to my son on the impropriety of his appearing in any uniform. They even went so far as to question how I got my tickets to the coronation exercises and the palace dinner; insinuating that my invitations to Prince Radin's dinners were arrived at in some surreptitious way. My son stopped them all very short, and, as I said many harsh, vigorous things to all of them—things they tingle with yet.

"When I heard of the McCook insinuation touching the coronation tickets and my appearance at Prince Radin's dinner I called on General McCook and his brother, and before I got through talking they were heartily ashamed of their conduct. I then told them that the kindness and attention shown were natural enough. The twenty-six years of public service of General Logan, sixteen of them in the Senate and the balance on the battlefield of this country and on the floor of the House of Representatives, rendered me, his widow, quite as distinguished an American as any then in Moscow, and that the Russians were aware of this, even if the McCooks were not. Then I came away."

Sufficient Reasons Why Not Now.

The New York Times is still unconvinced that the immediate creation of a currency commission is not practicable, and it repeats its call upon the President to get authority from Congress to appoint me.

The Times concedes that the basis of any sound system of currency must be the recognition of gold as the standard of value; how then can it expect the present Senate, which is devoted to silver, to concur in the creation of a currency commission which must begin by repudiating silver?

Moreover, the President has just sent abroad envoys to negotiate with the nations of Europe an international bimetallic agreement. Until these envoys have so reported, it would be indecent for him to assume, as the Times assumes, that 'there is not the slightest chance' of their accomplishing their mission.

Dr. Samuel Johnson once impatiently remarked to a fool, who persisted in maintaining an untenable proposition: 'Sir, I have found you an argument, but I am not obliged to find you an understanding.'

See There Girls in Kansas!

Your Kansas girl is pluck and all business from the sole of her No. 2 shoe to the crown of her curly head. The other day Miss Edith Haskins started from Corning to Seneca to take the examination for teachers. Reaching a stream which had been swollen by the floods, her team and buggy were washed away. She kept her head, however, and the horse managed to swim out on the other side, after floating quite a distance down the stream, though all the time the buggy was so far below the surface that the water came up to her armpits. Once on the bank, she drove hurriedly into Seneca, borrowed some dry clothes from an acquaintance, ran over to the court-house, took the examination, and triumphantly bore off a first grade certificate. If the Greeks had this kind of ginger, old Turkey's bones would be picked bare.

The New Education in Michigan.

Detroit News.—A few days ago a little boy, ten years of age, was watching his mother do some cooking, and, picking up an egg, he remarked:

"This is an ellipse," then you know what an ellipse is? That is nice. Can you tell me what city is the capital of the United States?"

"Oh, yes," replied the boy; "it is New York."

"Indeed!" she continued. "And where does President Cleveland live?"

"Why," said the boy, "he lives in Cleveland."

"Does he?" went on the mother. "And can you tell me the capital of Michigan?"

"Detroit," promptly responded the boy; and the mother pondered so long in silence that he asked why she didn't put some more questions, adding that he "knew lots more than the thousand and one things she learned these strange things, he said, 'in school.'"

THE CITY OF OAKS

The Tribune's Directory of Matters of Interest About Raleigh.

The beautiful "City of Oaks," capital of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, was laid out from a piece of land purchased from Colonel Joel Lane, by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, on the 4th day of April, 1792. It is situated upon the rise that begins to mark the lower from the upper portion of the State, upon easy undulations, only three hundred feet above the sea, surrounded by lands in high state of cultivation, with a most equable climate, and with presents as many attractions for all that constitutes a desirable home as any city upon the Atlantic slope.

While dawning in some of the advantages alike of the sea-coast and the mountain, it possesses many not common to either. No disease has ever appeared here in its most virulent form, and its rate of mortality is far below the average. Together with Aiken, S. C., Raleigh was recommended by a commission of army surgeons as a proper and suitable point for the establishment of a Government sanitarium.

The population of Raleigh has always been one of remarkable culture, chivalrous but conservative and law-abiding; and though the centre of all political excitement, and enjoying the utmost freedom of discussion and expression of opinion, it is its proud boast that it has never had a riot. "A beautiful and appropriate monument erected by one of the most illustrious political martyrs of the old world, and by North Carolina to the author of the first attempt at colonization within her borders," Raleigh has always maintained an enviable reputation as the home of brave action and refined culture.

From a village of some four or five thousand in 1865, Raleigh has steadily grown into a respectable city of about eighteen thousand, including the population upon its outskirts not strictly within its sharply-defined limits. Its city government is of the best order, strictly but mildly enforced; it has an efficient system of street railway; a thorough and satisfactory water supply; a well equipped fire department; is beautifully lighted by electricity; has its main thoroughfares paved; has a well-conducted telephone system; is adorned with a number of magnificent public buildings and private residences; its population is employed by many and varied industries; has churches of all the leading denominations; its public and private school facilities are most complete; its city is small, and its credit is high. In a word, we have a city of which we speak with pride and to which we cordially invite the industrious and honest home-seeker.

Raleigh Police Census, 1896.

In the census taken by this department, the enumerators received and conscientiously followed, instructions, putting the name of no one on their books who lived outside the corporate limits. This showed a population of 13,081. When we recall the fact that the corporate limits have not been extended since 1856, that a large number of our citizens who are essentially of the city, have built up homes just outside the limits, and by reason of the establishment of factories and manufacturing plants is all on the outside, amounting in round numbers to not less than 4,500, we can reasonably claim a population incident to and being a part of the city of not less than 17,581, showing a gratifying increase since the census taken in 1890.

Street Directory.

The State Capitol is the meeting-point for the streets which divide the city on the North, South, East and West. Fayetteville and Halifax streets separate the city East and West. Fayetteville street running South and Halifax street running North. The other streets running North and South are in the following order:

East Side.	West Side.
Wilmington.	Salisbury.
Blount.	McDowell and Manly.
Person.	Dawson.
Bloodworth.	Harrington.
East.	West.
Swain.	Saunders.
Newbern avenue and Hillsboro street separate the city North and South.	
From the Capitol, Newbern avenue runs East and Hillsboro street runs West. The other streets running East and West are as follows:	
North Side.	South Side.
Edenton.	Morgan.
Jones.	Hargett.
Lane.	Martin.
North and Oakwood avenue.	Davis.
Johnson and Polk.	Cabarrus.
Peace.	Lenoir.
Firwood avenue.	South.
.....	Smithfield and Cannon.

The buildings are numbered on the Philadelphia plan, 100 to a block, beginning at the State Capitol.

North Carolina Facts and Statistics.

Number of counties, 96.
State area, 52,286 square miles.
Extreme length is 503 1/2 miles.
Average breadth is 187 1/2 miles.
Number of electoral votes, 12.
Length of coast line is 314 miles.
Land surface, 48,656 square miles.
Water surface, 3,620 square miles.
Area Dismal Swamps, 150,000 acres.
Number of miles of railroad, 3,572.
Indian population (census 1890), 1,371.
Inland steamboat navigation, 900 miles.
Total population (census 1890), 1,617,947.
Average mean annual rainfall, 52 inches.
White population (census 1890), 1,049,159.
Colored population (census 1890), 567,788.
Total water-power, 2,500,000 horsepower.
Western boundary—longitude 81 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds.
Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Fahrenheit.
The highest point is Mitchell Peak, 6,888 feet.
Average area of counties is 507 square miles.
Number of varieties of mineral discovered, 180.
Average summer temperature, 75 degrees Fahrenheit.
Average elevation of State above sea level is 640 feet.
Average mean annual temperature, 59 degrees Fahrenheit.
Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 650 square miles.
Number of towns with a population of over 2,000, 23.
Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 80 square miles.

Highest towns—Boone, 3,250 feet; Highlands, 4,000 feet.

Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent; usury forfeits interest.

Deaths by consumption, 1.05 per 1,000 of State population.

Limit to State and county taxes, 65 2/3 cents. Limit to poll-tax, \$2.

Highest point of Smoky Mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 6,595 feet.

Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 76 degrees; Florence, Italy, 75 degrees.

Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 60 degrees; Florence, Italy, 59 degrees.

State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November.

Mean annual winter temperature of Raleigh, 44 degrees; Florence, Italy, 44 degrees.

The highest point of Blue Ridge mountain in the State is Grandfather Mountain, 5,897 feet.

The average date of first killing frost is October 10, and the last killing frost in spring is in April.

The largest drainage area of the State is that of the Cape Fear river, aggregating over 8,600 square miles.

Asheville is 2,250 feet above sea level. Mean annual temperature, 54.20 degrees—summer, 71.70 degrees; winter, 38.02 degrees.

Mean annual rainfall at Raleigh, 48 inches; Florence, Italy, 27 inches. Altitude above sea level of Raleigh, 365 feet.

Position of Raleigh—State capital—is latitude 35 degrees, 47 minutes; longitude, 78 degrees, 38 minutes, 5 seconds.

The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape. The General Assembly has power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable.

Married women retain all their real and personal property, exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers, for their work, are required.

Legislature, biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Limit of session, 60 days. Terms of Senators and Representatives, two years each. Pay, \$4.00 per day.

Homesteads are allowed to the amount of \$1,000 value and personal property to the amount of \$500. The homestead is not only exempt during the life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Raleigh Water Supply.

The Raleigh water works was constructed by the National Water Works Construction company, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1887, Mr. M. M. Moore, C. E., engineer in charge. The supply is taken from Walnut creek, two miles from the city. Water is pumped through the filters into the reservoir; from reservoir pumped to tower, on West Morgan street, holding 101,516 gallons.

There are 125 public fire hydrants and twenty-five private fire hydrants, making 150, which gives ample fire protection.

Number and Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.

12—S. W. corner Polk and East streets.
13—S. E. corner Johnson and Halifax streets.
14—S. W. corner North and Person streets.
15—N. W. corner Edenton and East streets.
16—N. W. corner Polk and Blount streets.
21—N. E. corner Morgan and Blount streets.
23—N. W. corner Wilmington and Martin streets.
24—N. E. corner Davis and Bloodworth streets.
25—S. W. corner Wilmington and South streets.
26—N. E. corner Hargett and Swain streets.
27—S. W. corner Blount and Cabarrus streets.
212—N. E. corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.
214—N. E. corner Hargett and Bloodworth streets.
31—S. W. corner Davis and Dawson streets.
32—S. W. corner Hillsboro and West streets.
34—S. E. corner Lenoir and McDowell streets.
35—N. E. corner Hargett and Dawson streets.
36—N. E. corner South and Harrington streets.
37—N. W. corner West and Hargett streets.

4—Morgan street, between Salisbury and McDowell. (Box in water tower; key at Capital house.)

41—Dawson street (W. side) between Jones and Lane streets.

42—N. W. corner Halifax and Edenton streets.

43—N. E. corner Jones and Saunders streets.

47—North street, west of Salisbury, near car shed.

321—N. W. corner Railroad and Fayetteville streets.

45—Raleigh Cotton Mills.

52—Insane Asylum.

Public Buildings.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, West Raleigh.
City Hall and Market, Fayetteville.
Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, corner South and Bloodworth.
County Court House, Fayetteville.
County Jail, rear of county Court House.
Executive Mansion (Governor's residence), Burke square, on Blount.
North Carolina Insane Asylum, Southwest Raleigh.
North Carolina Penitentiary, on Southern railroad, o. s. w.
North Carolina Institute for the Blind, corner Jones and Dawson.
North Carolina Agricultural building, corner Edenton and Halifax.
North Carolina Experimental buildings, Hillsboro road, o. s. w.
North Carolina Exposition and Agricultural Society building, Hillsboro, o. s. w.
State Capitol (executive building), Union Square, center of city.
State Arsenal, Union Square.
Soldiers' Home Buildings, Newbern avenue, S. E.
Supreme Court building, corner Edenton and Salisbury.
United States Court House and Post-office, Fayetteville.

Public Monuments.

Confederate Soldiers' Monument, Union Square.
Washington Monument, Union Square.

Public School Buildings.

Centennial Graded School, foot of Fayetteville.
Garfield Graded School (colored), South Swain.
Murphy Graded School, corner Person and Polk.
Washington Graded School, west South street.

FRANK STRONACH'S

Carriage-Harness Repository and Horse Emporium.

N. S. 319, 321 and 323 Wilmington Street.

Auctioneer and

Commission Merchant.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Farm and Spring Wagons. Horses Bought and Sold. Handsome Wagonettes and Dashing Teams for Picnic Parties. New Buggies, etc.

56th ANNUAL SESSION

OF St. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Raleigh, N. C.

Begins 23d September, 1897. For catalogues, etc., apply to

Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, D. D., Principal.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, \$6,388,144.66.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager, Raleigh, N. C.

THE PARK HOTEL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon note will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

The Yarboro House.

RALEIGH N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

READ OUR SEEDS

The Tar-Heel Knight, GROW!

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

We have the largest assortment of Garden Seeds in the State.

Bright Newsy! Cheap! ALL VARIETIES IN BULK!

50 Cents a Year.

Our Seeds are Fresh! Our Seeds Grow! Our Prices are Low!

Out-of-town people invited to write for prices.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co., SIMPSON'S PHARMACY,

122 Fayetteville Street, Pullen Building, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Pacific in Tone and Had Little Effect on the Market

TENDING TO DEPRESS COTTON

EFFECT OF THE ACTION OF SOUTH-ERN SPINNERS.

Crop Reports Show Improvements

Wheat Crop Advances Present Nothing New, but a Normal Crop is Indicated by Present Conditions

New York, May 17.—The President's message in regard to Cuban affairs was expected, to be entangled in its tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

The strength of the market was due to the fact that the message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market. The message was in a tone, but the effect was not upon the market.

Sus. & Western	6	Sept	8 40	8 25
Tenn. Coal & Iron	194	LARD—		
Texas Pacific	184	July	3 80	3 80
Union Pacific	62	Sept	3 90	3 90
U. S. Rubber	12	RIBS		
U. S. Leather	62	July	4 50	4 50
W. & L. E	52	Sept	4 50	4 50
Wabash	5			
Western Union	12			

LONDON MONEY.
London, May 17.—Consols 113½ for money and 113 3/16 for the account. Bar silver quiet and steady at 25 1/16.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.
New York, May 17.—Cotton futures closed steady. Sales 126,500 bales. May, 7.30; June, 7.30; July, 7.34; August, 7.27; September, 6.98; October, 6.81; November, 6.81; December, 6.83; January, 6.87; February, 6.92; March, 6.96.

LONDON STOCK CLOSING.
London, May 17.—The stock market for Americans closed as follows: Southern Railway, preferred, 24½; St. Paul, 72½; New York Central, 94½; Union Pacific, 6½; Reading, 18; Louisville & Nashville, 43½.

RECEIPTS AT THE PORTS.
New York, May 17.—The following is the total net receipts of cotton at the ports today: Boston, 250 bales; Charleston, 107; Galveston, 270; Mobile, 212; New Orleans, 2,401; Norfolk, 1,582; Savannah, 390; Augusta, 88; Houston, 140.

SPOT COTTON MARKET.
New York, May 17.—Spot cotton steady; middling, 7½. Sales, 3,238 bales.

LIVERPOOL FUTURES.
Liverpool, May 17.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, dull; prices favor buyers. Middling 4 3/4-5. Sales, 8,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500; receipts, nothing. Futures opened quiet; demand moderate. May, 4.05; May-June, 4.05/4.04; June-July, 4.04/4.03; July-August, 4.03/4.02; August-September, 3.93/3.92; September-October, 3.92/3.91; November-December, 3.84; December-January, 3.46; January-February, 3.47/3.46; February-March, 3.47.

2 P. M.—Futures closed quiet at the decline. May, 4.04; May-June, 4.03/4.04; June-July, 4.03/4.02; July-August, 4.02/4.01; August-September, 3.92/3.91; September-October, 3.91/3.90; October-November, 3.84/3.83; November-December, 3.47; December-January, 3.46; January-February, 3.47; February-March, 3.46/3.47.

PORT RECEIPTS.
Port receipts to-day, 4,500 bales, against 4,600 last week and 2,600 last year.

Raleigh Cotton Market.
Strict good middling, 7½ to 7¾; Good middling, 7½ to 7¾; Strict middling, 7½ to 7¾; Middling, 7½ to 7¾; Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 11 bales.

Prices firm.

RALEIGH PRODUCE MARKET.
Flour—Best patent, per barrel, \$6.00; straight, per barrel, \$5.50; clear flour, 5½; low grades, \$4.50.

Lard—Best, per pound, 8c; medium, 7c; Bacon—Western, 7½c per pound; Hams—North Carolina, 11½c; Baltimore, 12c.

Sugar—Granulated, 6c per pound; cut loaf, 8c; pulverized, 8c; brown, 5c.

Coffee—Arabica, 16¢/20¢ per pound; green coffee, 12¢/20¢.

Butter—Best country, 25c; country, 20c; western creamery, 20c.

Eggs—12½c per dozen.

Dried Fruit—Evaporated peaches, 12½c; unevaporated, 10c; evaporated apples, 8c; unevaporated, 5c.

Chickens—Spring, 15¢/20¢; old hens, 25¢/30c.

Cabbage—Per crate, \$2; per head, 5¢/10c.

Beans—String, per crate, \$1.75; per quart, 10c.

Squash—Per crate, \$1.50.

Potatoes—Old, per bushel, 75c; new, per bushel, \$2.25.

Sweet potatoes—Old, 50c per bushel; new, \$5 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per head, 5¢/10c.

Radishes—Per bunch, 2½¢/5c.

Strawberries—Per quart, 10c.

Peas—Per peck, 25c; per quart, 5c.

Tomatoes—Per dozen, 50c.

Onions—Per bunch, 5c; seven bunches for 25c.

Spinage—Per bushel, 60c; per peck, 20c.

Bananas—Per bunch, 75¢/\$1.50.

Apples—Per box, 35¢ to 30¢ in a box, \$2.50/3.00.

Peanuts—Per pound, 2¢/4c, according to grade.

Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm's Bk	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston S's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	40	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	127½	128
Caraleigh Phosphate Wks	105	106
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	94
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	100	100
Seaboard Air Line R R	100½	101
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	101	102
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	101	102
The Mills Mfg Co pf'd	70	73
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills Mfg Co	90	95

Chicago, May 17.—Wheat opened off on lower cables. Liverpool closed 1d lower, and stated that the weakness was due to improved weather in Russia and on the continent. Minneapolis also wired that two of the Washburn mills had shut down this morning and that others were threatening to close stating that they could not sell their full output at present prices. The crop advances presented nothing new, but a careful investigation of the situation would indicate that the winter wheat harvest will show about a normal crop. The deficiency in the neighborhood of Illinois being made up in the Southern and Eastern States where the harvest is near and the excess over last year estimated at 20,000,000. The North-west will raise a bumper crop this year unless the unfavorable weather for the large area seeded would indicate an increase of at least 25 per cent, and the weather conditions thus far are perfect. The statistical strength which has been shown at winter wheat fully materialized, but the market is not in a position to respond well to it as the nearness of harvest and fickle cash demand, together with light speculative business, has not been able to bid higher prices which should ensue. Chances for wheat here the last three days were 650,000 bushels, but only a very limited business was done today and the May premium narrowed on liquidating by one-half cent.

Corn—Easy with free selling by elevator concerns and country holders. The fine weather is the most potent weakening influence.

Oats were also easy for the same reasons.

Provisions were weak on fine weather and large receipts. Cash demand only fair and shorts are the main support. Selling is scattered and packers are best buyers.

KENNETT, HARRIS & CO.

Power of Endurance.

"Recently there came to my notice an example of the power of endurance which an animal may display," said a Missouri hunter. "Talk about the moral and physical courage of man! Why, I'd like to see a case that is more striking in its demonstration of the capacity to endure than the example I will cite. The dogs one night treed a 'possum, or 'little pig,' as the colored people called him. The 'possum' was up a dead pine, too large to shake him down, while the limbs were undoubtedly too brittle to break. I was with him. We could not hope to send one of the boys up the dead limb where we saw the 'possum' crouching. 'Burn him out,' said one of the negroes. 'That'll make the little pig squeal and jump.' The fire started, but he jumped nor squealed. The flames mounted around him. He saw the yelping hounds below, and he clung to his lofty perch. The fire sprang out the branch he was on, and it was not until he was almost cooked that he fell to the earth. The dogs sprang at him, but there was no life in him. There was no need for him to stay. He was terribly scorched and burned. 'I held him up by his snaky, naked tail and gazed at his unpossessing, long, hypocritical face and thought: 'You may be an ugly, scoundrel, but your endurance, poor little pig, is something extraordinary.'"—Detroit Free Press.

He Was in Luck.

A one legged man with a crutch, selling lead pencils, threw his crutch well out in front of him, and making long swings with himself, made his way with great celerity from the sidewalk to a Broadway car. The man next to whom he sat in the car had only one arm. When the pencil vender handed him a pencil, the man with the crutch, who was armed man first, and he bought one at once. Then he offered them around. A woman sitting opposite took one and gave him a bill. He shifted his seat three or four times and offered the pencils on each side and across the aisle, and met with great success. Many of the passengers bought. In this car at least he struck a streak of luck and obtained \$1 or more.—New York Sun.

Protection.

"So," observed the Sultan, as the trembling wretch who had penetrated the royal seraglio thus handed before him, "So you did not intend any wrong, eh? Kindly—"

"He addressed his chief eunuch. 'See that this gentleman comes to no harm!'

The secret door leading to the Bosphorus clanged harshly upon the rude and sycophantic laughter of the courtiers.

Colonel Watterson's Post Mortem

Philadelphia Inquirer.
Colonel Henry Watterson devotes two editorial columns of his newspaper to a discussion of the probability of Mr. Cleveland being again a candidate for the Presidency. Why waste the time? The Colonel's action is a reminder of how a young lawyer once made an argument in court on the validity of a certain law. The Judge listened patiently, and when the advocate had closed at the end of four hours, simply remarked: "The law has been repealed." Mr. Cleveland is dead.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

1897.

Recognized as a Great, Safe, Clean Family Paper—A Force in Public Affairs and Potent for Entertainment and Culture of Every Member of the Family.

A COLORED SUPPLEMENT WITH THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

There is a place in the United States for a weekly of really high intellectual quality, and the American people have given THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE the compliment of a lavish welcome. During the past year THE WEEKLY was taken in over 245,000 families and read by about 1,250,000 people. Every effort was made in 1897 to brighten and enrich the paper and make it necessary to thousands of new friends. Patriotic, self-respecting and enterprising, THE TRIBUNE is fearless and scholarly in editorial comment on public affairs, steadfast in principle and not whirled about with every gust of passion; and it exhibits in every issue the truly American qualities of quickness, directness, brilliancy and force. It has won from the Democratic rivals, by its thoroughly American spirit, the admission that it commands the respect of all parties.

In directing attention, early and pointedly, to the availability of McKinley and Hobart for the Republican nominations in 1896, THE TRIBUNE played a now well known and important part.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE ministers to all the tastes and wholesome interests of life and it distinctly a paper for families and for those who want the spirit and the editorials of the leading Republican paper of the United States. It has an excellent Agricultural page, a page of Science and mechanics, a charming page especially for women, a strong array of market reports of unchallenged excellence, and book reviews, foreign letters, and bright miscellany, in addition to the news of the week.

It can usually be subscribed for with local county weeklies. Sample copies free.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY is printed on Tuesday and Friday, and gives twice as much matter as The Weekly.

The craving for color on the part of the young, and even of other members of the family, has now been recognized by THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the publication of a colored supplement of 16 pages, with each Friday's paper. If not gratified in a Friday's paper, the liking for pictures and innocent bright reading matter will incline many to seek in less desirable publications that which they cannot find in their favorite paper. The jokes and quaint paragraphs, and the fifty-five political cartoons, humorous sketches and half-tones, and other amusing contents of the colored supplement will prove a welcome addition to the wiser and weightier parts of the paper. It is printed on superfine paper.

There is great need for a low-priced popular humorous weekly in this country. The present pictorial weeklies, whether printed in black or in colors, all sell for 10 cents a copy, or for \$5.00 a year. THE TRIBUNE's colored supplement is virtually a 5 cent pictorial weekly, in several colors, worth at this price, however, if sold separately, but it is to be sent free to every subscriber to the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE who sends to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of \$2.00 a year. This is a bargain, considering the fact that THE TRIBUNE is incapable of sending into any family anything which is unfit to be read there. Sample copies of Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY (with colored supplement each Friday) will be sent to those who forward to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of \$2.00 a year. Those who do not remit \$2.00 to THE TRIBUNE direct will not receive the colored supplement.

DAILY, \$3.00 a year. SUNDAY TRIBUNE, \$2.00. SEMI-WEEKLY \$2.00 WEEKLY, \$1.00. TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1897, with full election returns, out in January, 25 cents a copy.

THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully into the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-Week Courier Journal will remain the same, \$1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily and Sunday, 1 year, \$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year, \$8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year, \$2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

\$1.25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE TRIBUNE, Raleigh, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite common. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge for testing eyes.

4. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVEN'T YOU

Something that needs nickle plating, if so, send to us and we will give you a first-class job at reasonable rate. Send us your Bicycle when it needs repairing. We have a first class workman in this department. We rent first-class wheels, and sell the prettiest and best wheel you have seen. The owner. Call to see them.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

JOHN GILL, Receiver. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect June 14, 1896.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound. No. 2, Daily.

Lv. Wilmington..... 8:00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville..... 11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville..... 11:27 a m
Ar. Fayetteville..... 1:00 p m
Lv. Sanford..... 2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro..... 3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro..... 3:35 p m
Ar. Stokesdale..... 4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove..... 4:55 p m
Ar. Rural Hall..... 5:28 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy..... 5:50 p m

South Bound. No. 1, Daily.

Lv. Mt. Airy..... 8:40 a m
Ar. Rural Hall..... 10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove..... 10:32 a m
Ar. Stokesdale..... 11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro..... 11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro..... 12:15 p m
Ar. Climax..... 12:43 p m
Lv. Sanford..... 2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction..... 3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville..... 3:58 p m
Ar. Fayetteville..... 4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington..... 7:30 p m

North Bound. No.

